

The Library
of the
University of North Carolina



Collection of North Caroliniana

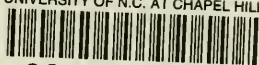
Endowed by

John Sprunt Hill

of the Class of 1889

C365
N87p
1930/32

UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL



00033966389

*This book must not
be taken from the
Library building.*

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE STATE PRISON
DEPARTMENT

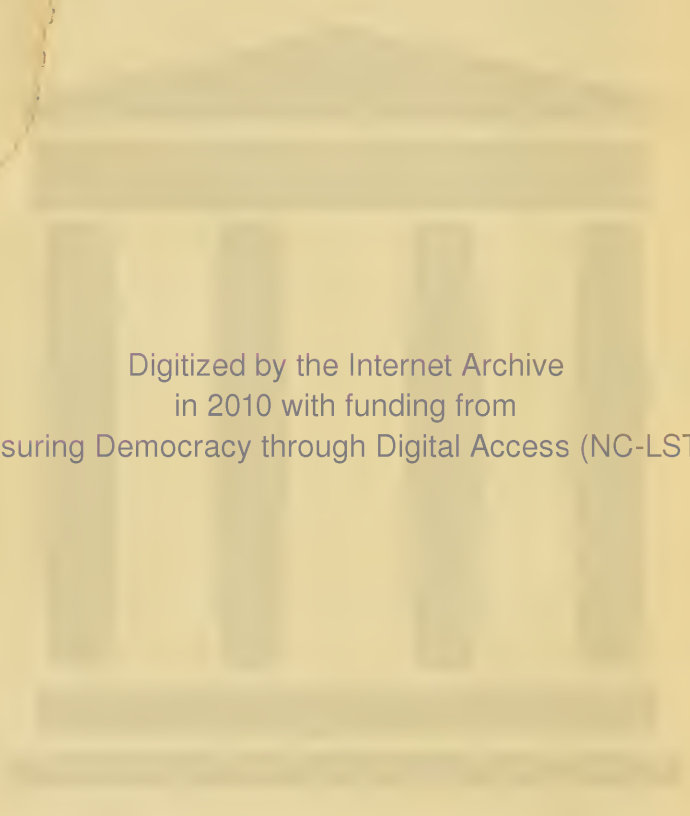
RALEIGH, N. C.

JULY 1, 1930 JUNE 30, 1932

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE STATE PRISON
DEPARTMENT

RALEIGH, N. C.

JULY 1, 1930 JUNE 30, 1932



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Ensuring Democracy through Digital Access (NC-LSTA)

THE STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E. B. BRIDGES	<i>Chairman</i>	Charlotte, N. C.
L. F. ABERNETHY		Hickory, N. C.
D. C. BARNES		Murfreesboro, N. C.
A. S. COPELAND		Kinston, N. C.
W. H. JOYNER		Garysburg, N. C.
J. R. SMITH		Mount Airy, N. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

E. B. BRIDGES	Charlotte, N. C.
A. S. COPELAND	Kinston, N. C.
L. F. ABERNETHY	Hickory, N. C.

OFFICERS

GEO. ROSS POULSON	Superintendent
CHESTER O. BELL	Auditor (Budget Officer)
JOSEPHINE RAND	Chief Clerk-Secretary
J. K. POWELL	Chief Record Department
H. H. HONEYCUTT	Warden

VISITING STAFF

GEO. ROSS POULSON	Superintendent
CHESTER O. BELL	Auditor (Budget Officer)
CHAS. A. CREECH	Camp Inspector
DR. J. H. NORMAN	Physician
DR. J. C. JOHNSON	Dentist

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency, O. MAX GARDNER,
Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR:

I submit herewith the Biennial reports of GEO. ROSS POU, Superintendent of the State Prison; Chester O. Bell, Auditor; H. H. Honeycutt, Warden; Dr. J. H. Norman, Physician; Dr. K. P. Neal, Surgeon. Also report of the State Auditor's office for the biennium ended June 30, 1932.

In presenting these reports for your consideration, the Board of Directors wishes:

1. To state that the officers and employees of the State Prison are all heartily commended for their efficient work during the biennium; and,
2. To call your special attention to the splendid report submitted by Superintendent Pou.

We believe that Superintendent Pou's report represents a comprehensive understanding and appreciation of the problems of the State Prison and that it will be regarded generally as one of the finest reports of its type ever published. We heartily endorse the system of probation and parole developed and recommended by Superintendent Pou.

Respectfully,

EDWIN B. BRIDGES,

Chairman.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT

OF
THE STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT

JUNE 30, 1932

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*The N. C. State Prison Department,
The Board of Directors,
Raleigh, N. C.*

HONORED SIRs:

It gives me pleasure to submit, herewith, for your consideration my Report on the operations of the State Prison Department for the biennium ended June 30th, 1932.

Please allow me to express to you at this time my deep appreciation for the able advice and generous support which you have given the staff and employees of the State Prison during the biennium, you have served the Department at great personal sacrifices and the people of North Carolina should be highly grateful to you.

Through you I also wish to express my sincere appreciation and deep admiration of His Excellency, Governor O. Max Gardner. His broad vision and sympathetic understanding have at all times been invaluable to us in the solution of the many complex problems incident to the operation of this Department.

In this Report I have not limited myself to a mere description of existing conditions within the State's Prison. In addition, I have taken the liberty to mention some of the achievements which have occurred during the past decade and set forth in the form of recommendations certain changes which—in my opinion—must be effected in the immediate future if our State Prison Department is to fully serve those fundamental purposes for which it was created.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. ROSS POUL, *Superintendent,*
State Prison, Raleigh, N. C.

July 1, 1932

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1932.

Introduction.

BASIC CONSIDERATIONS: Before presenting the data which constitute the main body of my Report for the biennium ended June 30, 1932 I should like to call your attention to certain basic considerations, with which I am sure you are already familiar and which in my opinion should serve as guiding principles in the organization of a program of work for our State Prison Department. I call them to your attention, at this time, because I believe that a review of these principles will serve to increase the true significance of this Report.

The first consideration to be borne in mind is: *The North Carolina State Prison Department is a social agency.* It was created by the State not only to punish those individuals who have been proven guilty of violating the law but to help said individuals, upon expiration of their sentence to become law abiding citizens. In a minor sense, therefore, our work may be regarded as *punitive*. Its major purpose is by nature *corrective* or *remedial*. It is when these two groups or purposes are fused in their proper relationship that the State's prisons constitute a real protection to society. If this view is correct the State's Prison must be so organized as to achieve this end.

In the second place, I would remind you that: *The problems confronting the State's Prison Department are characterized by constant change.* To illustrate, the state prison population is constantly increasing; the earning capacity of the average prisoner is subject to constant fluctuation; and the demand, on the part of private business, for prison labor varies from year to year. The element of change, therefore, must be given due consideration whenever any attempt is made to develop a program which provides for the care and treatment of those unfortunate individuals who are committed to our prisons.

In the third place it seems to me that: *The State Prison Department must not only meet the needs of the moment; it must also plan for the future.* The State Prison problems will

always be with us in one form or another. A prison program, therefore, should be flexible and so constructed as to permit necessary expansions. The experience gained in the past should prove of inestimable value whenever we attempt to plan for the future. The recommendations included in this Report deal not only with present needs but seek to give due consideration to those conditions which seem to lie in the immediate future.

OUTLINE OF REPORT: I wish to state that the three considerations just mentioned have guided me in the preparation of this Report. The data to be presented, therefore, have been organized in accordance with the following outline:

- I. Historical Development of the State Prison Department.
- II. Achievements of the State Prison Department During the Past Decade.
- III. Further Needs of the State Prison Department.
- IV. Appendix: Supplementary Reports and Statistical Data.

Sections I, II, and III in the outline given in the preceding paragraph will be discussed in some detail. The statistical data, and Supplementary reports—upon which the discussions of I, II and III are based—are presented in the Appendix to this Report.

Part I.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE PRISON

LEGISLATIVE ATTEMPTS TO PROVIDE A STATE PRISON: The first legislative effort to create a state prison in North Carolina occurred in 1816—one hundred and sixteen years ago. In that year the Upper House of the General Assembly passed a bill which designated Fayetteville as the location for the proposed penitentiary. The Lower House, however, presented an amendment to this bill which provided that the location should be in Raleigh instead of at Fayetteville, but the bill as amended failed to pass when submitted in the Senate.

Eleven years later, in 1827, the matter of the erection of a State Prison was again given legislative consideration. Governor Hutchings G. Burton was requested by the Legislature to obtain all possible data concerning the construction and operation of state prisons. Sequential to his report the House of Representatives passed a bill authorizing an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) for the acquisition of land and the erection of a building which would have a capacity of seventy five (75) prisoners. This bill further specified that the cells were to have a length of 8 feet; a height of 8 feet and a width of 6 feet. The Senate, however, refused to pass this bill.

The question lay dormant for another twelve years. In 1839 the question was revived and submitted to public vote but was defeated.

In 1868 the question of establishing a State Penitentiary was again brought forth for consideration when the new constitution which required the erection of a State Penitentiary was ratified. Eventually, an appropriation of \$200,000.00 was created for the purchase of a site and the erection of the necessary buildings. After much discussion as to the location for the proposed prison—sites having been considered in Wake, Orange, Johnston, Guilford and Chatham counties—the Legislative Committee on Prisons recommended that the prison be established in Wake County. In 1870, a site was purchased from Miss Kate Boylan and it is upon this property that the present antequated Prison now stands.

The buildings constituting the original prison were of heavy pine logs—the logs said to have been cut in Wilson Mills township, Johnston County. These quarters, however, were only temporary and were erected merely for the purpose of housing those prisoners who helped in the construction of the permanent

buildings. Actual construction of the permanent buildings was begun in the latter part of 1870. In 1875, the first brick cell block containing 64 cells was completed but the entire prison was not completed until December 1884—fourteen years after it was begun. The architect of the prison was Col. William J. Hicks of Raleigh and, at the time of its completion North Carolina no doubt had a most imposing castle-like structure which in all probability was the most modern prison in the United States. Even today this building from an exterior view is one of the most magnificent looking of the various state buildings.

THE STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT: The erection of the Central Prison in Raleigh constituted the initial step in the development of what is now known as the State Prison Department. Figure 2 shows the administrative plan under which this Department is now operated. The affairs of the state's prisons are primarily in the hands of a board of directors. These directors are appointed by the Governor and they in turn elect an executive officer, the Superintendent of State Prison Department, who exercises general supervision over the activities of the various sub-divisions of the Department. The major administrative units or sub-divisions of the State Prison Department, as shown in Figure 1, are:

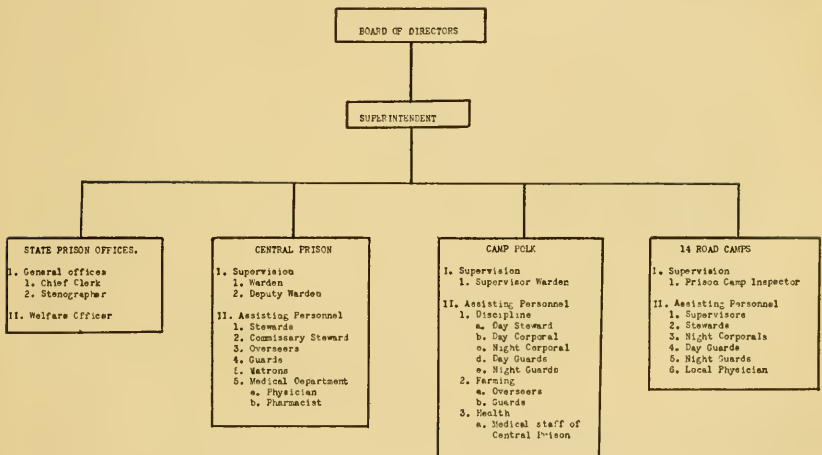
1. General offices located in the Central Prison.
2. Central Prison.
3. Caledonia Farm.
4. Camp Polk Farm.
5. 14 Road Camps located in various parts of the State.

The rapid increase in the number of prisoners committed annually to the State prisons necessarily calls for a gradual expansion in State prison facilities. Some notion as to the scope of the work conducted by the State Prison Department may be gathered from an inspection of the data given in Table 1.

Table 1. General Data Regarding State Prison Department.

1. Plant:	
a. Value of Property	
(1) Real estate including buildings	\$3,005,772.53
(2) Personal property	238,185.86
Total	\$3,243,958.39
2. Number officers and employees:	
a. Male	361
b. Female	5
Total	366

Figure 1.
ORGANIZATION
of
THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT
1921 - 22.



Legend: The data given in the above figure should be compared with the data given in Figure 2. Such comparison will reveal organization changes which have occurred during the decade.

3. Disbursements:		
a. Expenditures for maintenance	\$546,557.83	
b. Expenditures for improvements	9,352.91	
Total	\$555,910.74	
4. Prison Population:		
a. Number prisoners engaged in productive activities	1495	
b. Number prisoners engaged in maintenance, etc.	1313	
Total	2808	

THE PRISON PROBLEM: There is no single or highly stereotyped prison problem. Our work is varied and complex because we are dealing with human beings. It is easy to say, for instance, that the average prisoner now being admitted to the state's prison is an individual who is serving a sentence of from two to four years; is unmarried; and is approximately twenty-three years of age. When, however, we remember that an *average* is always a non-existent attribute and when we consider how the laws of individual differences operate, it becomes clear that because no two individuals are alike in all respects, each individual prisoner must be dealt with as an individual.

When a prisoner is sentenced to the state's prison he is subjected—immediately upon his arrival at the Central Prison—to the following routine procedures:

1. Bathed and disinfected.
2. All street clothing taken from prisoner. These clothes are either burned or shipped to his home—as he desires.
3. Prison suit issued.
4. Prisoner brought to warden's office where a copy of the prison rules is given to him and explained by warden.
5. Fingerprinted.
6. Photographed—full front and one side view of face.
7. Physical description of prisoner prepared.
8. Historical data, concerning prisoner assembled.
9. Prisoner sent to medical department to be:
 - a. Examined by physician.
 - b. Examined by dentist.
 - c. Examined by surgeon, And,
 - d. Physically classified.

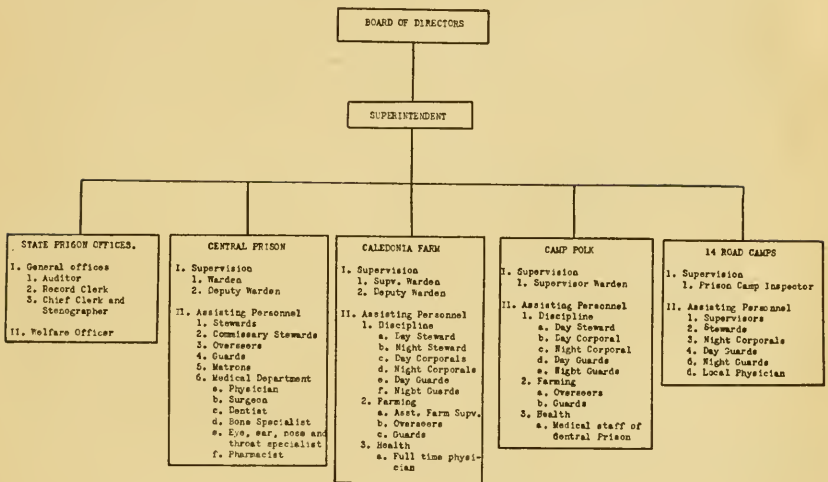
10. Prisoner reports to Warden's Office for assignment to duty. Assignment is based on previous experience and occupation; also mental and physical capacities.

The care and treatment actually provided for our prisoners is probably the best measure of the degree to which our State Prison Department is fulfilling those humanitarian obligations which constitute the very heart of its work. Let us, therefore, in Part II of this Report examine closely some of the more outstanding achievements which have characterized the development of our state prison system during the past decade.

Figure 2.

ORGANIZATION
of
THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT.

1931 - 32.



Legend: 1. Governor appoints Board of Directors: 3 Directors for 4 years.
2 Directors for 3 years.
2 Directors for 2 years.

2. Superintendent appointed by Board, by and with consent and approval of the Governor.
3. Warden, Physician, Surgeon, Farm Supervisors appointed by Board of Directors.
4. Other employees appointed by Superintendent with approval of Board of Directors.
5. All units served by local ministers of the gospel.
6. Educational opportunities for illiterate prisoners provided at Central Prison and at Camp Polk Prison Farm.

Part II.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT
DURING THE PAST DECADE.

GENERAL STATEMENT: The Superintendent of the State Prison Department views with pride the many achievements which have been realized by the Department during the past decade. It is indeed probable that no other decade within the history of our State has witnessed so many progressive steps leading towards a satisfactory solution of penal problems. What has been achieved, however, should not be credited to any one individual. Such achievements, born of cooperative action and a sympathetic understanding of prison problems, transcend the capacities of any individual. They are due entirely to the splendid humanitarian motives which have dominated the actions of every person connected with and interested in the management of the State Prison Department. In this connection I wish to express my very deep gratitude to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, to the State Board of Health and to the other cooperating social agencies which have done so much to make our program successful.

In delineating the achievements of the past decade I shall employ the comparative method. In other words I shall attempt to contrast conditions prevailing in 1921 with present conditions. This is done because it is believed that a contrast of this type will give a clear picture of what has been accomplished.

For your convenience there is submitted, at this point, an outline of what has been achieved. A detailed discussion of each item listed will appear later on in this Report.

List of Achievements of State Prison Department. 1921-22 to 1931-32.

I. Health of Prisoners Improved by:

1. Vaccination against smallpox.
2. Innoculation against typhoid fever.
3. Ministration of Wasserman test and necessary treatment.
4. The creation of a modern system of hospital record.
5. The development of an adequate medical department.
6. The classification of prisoners on basis of physical and mental ability.
7. The establishment of a tubercular colony.
8. Transfer of the ward for the criminally insane from the Central Prison to State Hospitals for the Insane.
9. The abolition of whipping post.

10. The adoption of standardized menus.
 11. Having all prison units comply with sanitary requirements listed by State Board of Health.
- II. Discipline Improved by:
1. The segregation of prisoners by race.
 2. The partial segregation of prisoners by age.
 3. The abolition of the whipping post.
 4. Provision that all prisoners committed with a definite sentence be given indeterminate sentences.
 5. The publication of prison rules and individual explanation of these to each prisoner.
 6. The extension of the honor system and the establishment of honor camps.
 7. Provisions of educational opportunities for prisoners.
- III. Administrative Efficiency of Department Improved by:
1. Measures to promote general health of prisoners.
 2. The classification of prisoners according to:
 - a. Physical ability
 - b. Mental ability
 - c. Previous occupational experience, and
 - d. Race
 3. Bureau of identification established.
 4. Standardization of road camps, menus and other sanitary requirements.
 5. Systematic attempt to make every prisoner self supporting.
 6. Cooperation with Governor Gardner's Live At Home Program.
 7. Improved physical equipment.
 8. Installation of modern system of bookkeeping and accounting—same to conform with requirements of State Budget Bureau.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS IMPROVED: In 1921, there were no requirements to the effect that prisoners must be vaccinated against small pox, innoculated against typhoid fever and properly examined to determine if they were suffering from a venereal disease. At the present time every prisoner committed to the State's Prison receives, immediately upon his arrival at the Central Prison, the benefits of such preventive medicine as is needed. Furthermore, those prisoners found to be suffering from a venereal disease are promptly given the necessary treatment. The ministration of such measures is not only a protection

to the health of the individual prisoner; it is a protection to his prison associates and a partial assurance that every prisoner will be able to engage in productive work during the period of his sentence.

The creation of a medical department, with an adequate staff is another signal achievement. In 1921, only those prisoners who were in dire need of medical treatment received any attention. Fully realizing that a sound body is a primary objective to be remembered, when attempting the social rehabilitation of a prisoner the State Prison Department set itself to the task of providing every prisoner with the benefit of adequate medical attention. It assembled such surgical facilities as were necessary in the performance of minor operations; it provided arrangements by which prisoners in need of major surgical operations could receive such treatment at Rex Hospital in Raleigh; and, it employed a medical staff consisting of a physician, a surgeon, a pharmacist, a dentist, a bone specialist, and an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. Moreover—in order that the prison management might be adequately informed at all times as to the physical condition of each prisoner—it ordered that a complete record of each prisoner's physical condition be kept. This record accompanies the prisoner whenever he is transferred from the Central Prison to some other unit of the State Prison Department.

Since 1921 the medical staff attached to the Central Prison has classified all prisoners according to their physical capacities for work. The four physical condition classifications and the number of prisoners falling within each classification are given within Table II.

Table II. Prisoners Classified on Basis of Physical Condition.
As of Year Ended June 30, 1932.

Physical Condition Classification	Number Prisoners	Score Ranges	Type of Work
A	1735	90-100	Any type manual work.
B	797	75- 89	General farm and ave. road work
C	242	50- 74	Light Duty.
D	34	Less than 50	Practically none.
	2808		

The major values inherent to the scheme demonstrated in Table II are: (1) The health of the prisoners is protected; and,

(2) The State Prison Department is accurately informed at all times as to the number of prisoners available for each type of work. Briefly then this procedure may be considered as ideal since it serves—jointly and to a maximum degree—both the prisoner and the State.

In 1921, there were on the fourth floor of the East Wing of the Central Prison, approximately thirty tubercular prisoners who were without the benefits of expert medical advice or treatment and, who in order to obtain sunshine and exercise, had to climb down the four flights of stairs leading to the prison yards. In 1923, therefore, the General Assembly was asked that suitable quarters be obtained for these prisoners near the North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, which is located at Sanatorium, N. C. It was also requested that such prisoners receive the benefits of medical treatment by the highly trained staff at Sanatorium. The General Assembly was generous enough to make provisions in line with this request and the first colony in the United States for the treatment of tubercular prisoners (state, county and municipal) was established.

There were in 1921, in the West wing of the Central Prison, wards for the dangerously insane. In these wards, boys and girls of both races—many of them sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years of age—were confined. There were no adequate provisions for the care of these prisoners—no separate cells, no segregation of races and no arrangements for proper medical advice and treatment. For exercise, they were herded into a small fenced-in plot of ground where they just milled around. In 1923, it was explained to the General Assembly that many of the prisoners included in this group were not insane but epileptics and feeble-minded. In order that these unfortunates might have proper treatment it was recommended that a ward for criminally insane whites be established at the State Hospital in Raleigh; also that a similar ward for the colored be established in the State Hospital at Goldsboro. The General Assembly made the necessary appropriation and the two wards—which now accomodate more than 150 prisoners—were established.

In 1921, the chief form of punishment used by our prisons was the lash. Under the ruling in force at that time a supervisor of a prison camp had full authority to whip a prisoner whenever he deemed a flogging necessary—provided the flogging did not occur until twenty four hours after the offense and provided

the flogging was witnessed by either a practicing physician or a minister of the gospel. The supervisors were required to file a report to the Central Prison at Raleigh stating the number of lashes given each prisoner but it was found, that certain supervisors would report that they had given a prisoner ten lashes when in reality the prisoner received many lashes in excess of ten. Even at this writing I have in mind a supervisor who, in 1921, reported that he had given a negro prisoner ten lashes. Three or four days after his report was received by me I went to the supervisor's camp. There I found the negro, who had been mentioned in the supervisor's report, lying in bed and apparently in great agony. When I asked him what was the matter he replied that he had been brutally whipped by the supervisor. In support of his statement he exhibited his bare back on which there were not ten but thirty-nine welts. Because of this experience I hastened the completion of a study, which I had already begun, of prison rules and regulations in various Federal and State Prisons. I was more determined than ever to abolish the *black aggie* and to insert in its place a form of punishment which would be just as effective in the maintenance of discipline but certainly less brutal. In 1922, I reported my findings to Governor Morrison and as a result of these findings he issued an executive order prohibiting the use of the lash. As a substitute form of punishment we adopted solitary confinement on bread and water—such confinement to be administered only after the prisoner had been examined by a competent physician. Needless to say this substitution not only protected the health of a prisoner; it, also served to decrease the number of disciplinary problems.

During the past decade our prison menus have been standardized. Every prisoner is provided with a well balanced diet which has been approved by the State Board of Health. Standardization of menus has played an important part in improving the health of the prison population.

The State Prison Department has also taken pains to see that all of its units comply with the sanitary requirements set up by the State Board of Health. Such requirements have been of inestimable value in protecting the health of our prisoners.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES: In 1921, there were no provisions for the segregation of prisoners according to race. In many of the road camps and at the prison farms, white and negro prisoners were permitted to eat and sleep in the same quarters and to work together. This state of affairs which—naturally

enough—was provocative of serious disciplinary situations has been eliminated.

As has already been stated, the whipping post was abolished in 1922. I mention this progressive step once again because I wish to reiterate that its abolition not only constituted a protection to the health of our prisoners but also served to improve the morale of our prisoners and to reduce the number of disciplinary problems.

In 1921, approximately one half of the State's prisoners were in what is known as the *incurable grade*. In order to improve this situation it was recommended to Governor Morrison that all prisoners serving definite sentences have their sentences commuted by a reduction in sentence equivalent to one fourth of the term originally designated by the courts—said reduction in term to be dependent upon the good behavior of the prisoner. The recommendation was approved and this policy of indeterminate sentences, originally adopted during the administration of Governor Morrison, has also been used by Governors McLean and Gardner. As a result of this measure the percentage of prisoners in the incurable grade has been reduced from fifty to twenty percent.

In 1921, many prisoners when called before the warden for misbehavior, would attempt to excuse their act by stating that they had no knowledge of the rule which they had violated. It was, therefore, ordered that the number of prison rules be reduced to eleven and that they be printed in pamphlet form. Today, each prisoner is given a list of these rules and they are explained to him by the warden on the day that he arrives at the Central Prison. Incidentally it might also be stated that the prisoner is further protected by the fact that all employees of the State Prison are furnished with a printed pamphlet which contains the rules for employees to follow in the government of prisoners under their care. Such precautions have been found to be an effective way by which disciplinary problems may be eliminated.

Until 1921 it appeared to be the policy of prison administrators to designate as *honor grade prisoners* only those prisoners who performed that type of work which made it practically impossible to keep them under the control of the gun. Realizing that there were many other worthy prisoners, we established seven honor grade camps—four for negroes and three for whites. The men in these camps are worked without armed supervision and the number of escapes at these camps has been less than in

those camps where all work is done under the control of the gun. The effectiveness of this arrangement is illustrated by the fact that at one time we had thirteen life termers serving in honor camps and none of them attempted to escape. At the present time approximately thirty-three and one third percent of our total prison population belongs to the honor grade group.

Table III. Amount of Schooling Possessed by the 1336 Prisoners Admitted to the State Prisons. Year Ended June 30, 1932.

Amount of Schooling	Race		Both Races	
	White	Negro	Number	Per-cent
1. Unable to read and write	84	155	239	17.89
2. Read and write	9	15	24	1.80
3. Common School	323	313	636	47.60
4. Grammar School	189	63	252	18.86
5. High School	119	37	156	11.68
6. College	25	4	29	2.17
Total	749	587	1336	100.00

Table III shows the amount of schooling possessed by the 1336 prisoners who were admitted to the state's prisons in the year ended June 30th, 1932. These data are significant because they show that education is one means of crime prevention. Recognizing the value of an education and the part it plays in lightening the burden of prisoners—during their period of sentence and also in that tense period of readjustment immediately following discharge from prison—the State Prison Department in 1930 initiated a program of educational work at the Central Prison and at the Camp Polk Farm. It was our purpose, through this program, to teach as many illiterate prisoners as possible to read and write. As evidence of the progress made along this line I would like to state that it was a distinct pleasure for me to receive at Christmas time (in 1930, the first year of this venture) letters from twenty-one young white prisoners in which they thanked me for giving them the opportunity to communicate with the Superintendent and with their home folks. These were the first letters which the twenty-one prisoners had ever written in their life. To show how this work has grown since 1930, I am taking the liberty of submitting, in Table IV, a resume of the report furnished the Department by our splendid educational director, Mr. Edward W. Ruggles, whose interest in this matter has led him to serve without any remuneration whatsoever.

Table IV. Educational Work at Camp Polk Prison Farm and the Central Prison.

Instructional Unit	Number Students	Library Facilities	
		No. Books in Library	Ave. Daily circulation
I. The Camp Polk School.			
1. Class No. 1 Adv. Ele. White	24		
2. Class No. 2 Ele. White	21		
3. Class No. 3 Beginners White	17		
Total	62	625	24
II. Central Prison School			
1. Class No. 1 Beginners White	12		
2. Class No. 2 Beginners Colored	14		
3. Class No. 3 Ele. White	27		
4. Class No. 4 Ele. Colored	15		
5. Class No. 5 Ele. Law White	25		
Total	93	825	7
III. Grand Total	155	1450	31

ADMINISTRATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS: It has probably occurred to the reader of this report that those achievements leading to improved health and disciplinary conditions, which have already been described, could not have been realized without fundamental changes in our administrative program. It is certainly true that what has been achieved by the State Prison Department during the past decade could never have been achieved without the following types of administrative changes:

1. Changes in policy.
2. Changes in type of organization.
3. Changes or improvements in the quantity and quality of our physical equipment.

The changes in policy have been governed largely by an emphasis of the basic considerations mentioned in the Introduction of this Report. As a result of such emphasis the State Prison Department, has gradually evolved a policy which has changed: (1) The type of treatment received by the prisoners; and, (2) The type of service rendered the State. Needless to say the justification of our present policy rests largely upon our recognition of the fact that there is an essential congruity of interests between the individual and society.

Prior to 1921, an average person who had been sentenced to the state's prisons came to serve a definite sentence. Upon his arrival he was given a prison uniform and assigned to some form of hard manual labor—usually the first job that revealed itself. From then on, the individuality of the prisoner was forgotten. Usually he was just one of a large group of prisoners who moved from one type of manual labor to another. Without the benefits of sane occupational placement, without adequate medical attention, without sanitary quarters and a balanced diet, and without the other provisions characteristic of a constructive prison program, the inmates of our North Carolina state prisons led a miserable existence which could hardly be expected to awaken and develop their finer qualities. The whole effort seemed to be to so punish the prisoner that upon his release from prison he would be a well behaved individual merely because of his fear for the law.

The 1932 policy for the treatment of state prisoners is vastly different from the 1921 policy. In fact our present policy is characterized by an emphasis upon remedial as well as upon punitive measures. Such emphasis has developed because: (1) We recognize the significance of individual differences and therefore believe that each prisoner should be treated as an individual; and, (2) We have discovered from experience that greater results are achieved when a prison sentence becomes an educative rather than a punitive process.

The correctional program of the State Prison Department is based upon a sound social philosophy. It believes that, for prisoners, social rehabilitation must come about as a result of a change in the behavior of the prisoner. The Department, therefore, attempts to help the prisoner to learn how to respond to life situations in such a way as—to use the words of Oscar Wilde—“to be at harmony with himself and with his environment.” What has been accomplished, in order that each prisoner might be so *educated* as to become a successful member of society upon his dismissal from prison may be well illustrated by applying, in a cursory manner, the internationally accepted seven cardinal objectives of education to our prison program. The objectives mentioned, which will be discussed *seriatim*, are: (1) sound health; (2) worthy home membership; (3) mastery of the tools, techniques and spirit of learning; (4) faithful citizenship; (5) vocational effectiveness; (6) wise use of leisure; and, (7) ethical character.

The first of these seven objectives is *sound health*. Do such

provisions as the employment of an adequate medical staff, the classification of prisoners according to their physical condition, the adoption of rigid sanitary standards for prison units and the standardization of menus—all—help our prisoners to achieve sound health? Such provisions are a vital part of the North Carolina State Prison program.

The second objective is *worthy home membership*. The State Prison Department is mindful of its responsibility in this connection when it, among other things; (a) Helps each prisoner to become a healthier individual; (b) Teaches each prisoner a trade in case the prisoner has not learned a trade prior to his committment to prison; (c) Instills in the prisoner the habit of working; and, (d) Deprives the prisoner during the period of his sentence of all home comforts and privileges. Surely, a prison experience should serve to prepare the prisoner for home responsibilities and make him more appreciative of the advantages inherent in a properly organized home.

What does the State Prison Department do to help the prisoners to *achieve a mastery of the tools, techniques and spirit of learning*? In answer to this inquiry the Department can say that it is providing the illiterate prisoners at the Central Prison and at the Camp Polk Prison Farm with an opportunity to learn to read and write and to solve simple problems involving the fundamental processes of arithmetic. In addition, it provides the prisoners located at said units with library facilities. Ultimately the Department wishes to extend similar opportunities to prisoners located in the other units of the state prison system. The Department, however, has no intentions of extending its educational opportunities beyond these levels, since it recognizes that further academic instruction is not to be properly included within the scope of its work.

The State Prison Department is constantly seeking to help the prisoners to acquire habits of *faithful citizenship*. It teaches them to respect the rights of others. It points out that the laws of this state are to be obeyed by them, upon their departure from prison, with the same degree of faithfulness as the prison regulations must be obeyed during the period of their sentence. And through the honor system it gradually develops the prisoner into a self-controlled individual who can be counted upon to live within the bounds of the laws which society has established.

As evidence of the extent to which the State Prison Department seeks to increase the *vocational effectiveness* of the individual prisoner there is submitted an extract from my Report for

the biennium ended June 30th, 1930 saying that throughout the decade we have carried on work of the type mentioned in said Report.

"The following industries and trades are engaged in and taught: General farming, manufacturing auto licenses, electric welding, brick masonry, general electrical work, carpentry, painting, general saw milling, ginning, chair weaving, mattress and pillow making, air and electric drilling, firing, concrete work, tailoring, fancy work, laundering, cooking, milling, accountancy, tractor and truck driving, cabinet making, blacksmithing, dairying, plumbing, upholstering, horticulture, shoe mending, finger printing, culvert making, mining, raising and care of swine. Every effort is made "to fit a round peg in a round hole and a square peg in a square hole" in making selections for the placement of prisoners in the above named industries and trades. Many prisoners who have come to the Prison without any trade whatsoever have been released and immediately employed at good wages at the trade they have learned while in Prison. This work is deemed constructive and important, as the discharged prisoner with a trade stands a better chance to earn an honest living, thereby causing him to lay aside his life of crime, and in such instances such prisoners become an asset to the State rather than a continuing liability in the destruction of life and property, which would place the State to untold and continued expense in Court trials and in maintaining such prisoners in Prison."

Each prisoner at the state prison is taught the importance of the *wise use of leisure*. The Department does not coddle its prisoners but it does give them an opportunity to organize baseball and boxing teams, to stage vaudeville and minstrel shows, to organize bands, to read the books in the prison libraries, and to hear many inspirational talks. A New Testament is given each prisoner immediately upon committment and he is encouraged to attend the religious services which are provided each Sunday (whenever possible at such points as the state prisoners may be confined). In this connection special acknowledgement should be made of the splendid work done by those ministers of the gospel who have shown such an interest in prison work. In order, however, that the prisoners may have the necessary benefits of a properly organized program of religious instruction it is recommended, herewith, that a full time Chaplin be employed as soon as the necessary funds can be provided by the General Assembly.

The Department also seeks to help its prisoners to achieve *ethical character*. In fact the whole prison set-up seeks to teach the prisoner to differentiate between right and wrong and to

appreciate the value of good behavior. In other words we not only teach what is *right*; we also teach the prisoner that the happy individual is the individual who is always feeling, thinking and doing the ethical or right thing.

As has already been stated, the State Prison Department has worked diligently during the past decade to develop a policy which will cause the state prisons to render maximum service to the State. Let us, therefore, consider what has been accomplished in this direction.

In the first place, it should be pointed out that the present policy calls for a sane and economical administration of the state prisons. Our supplies, equipment and materials are purchased, whenever possible, through the Division of Purchase and Contract; preventive medicine is employed as a means of cutting down hospital costs; prisoners are classified for work according to their physical condition, mental ability and previous occupational experience and training; the number of prisoners *un*employed in the state prisons has been reduced to a minimum;—And so on. In this respect we have merely extended and improved conditions as we found them at the beginning of the decade.

In the second place, it should be mentioned that a definite effort has been made by our Department to reduce the amount of crime within our State. By instilling in each prisoner the habit of correct living we strive to reduce the number of prisoners convicted of second offenses—also the number who are classed as habitual offenders—to a minimum. As this aim is achieved, our prisons become a fuller protection to the free citizenship of North Carolina.

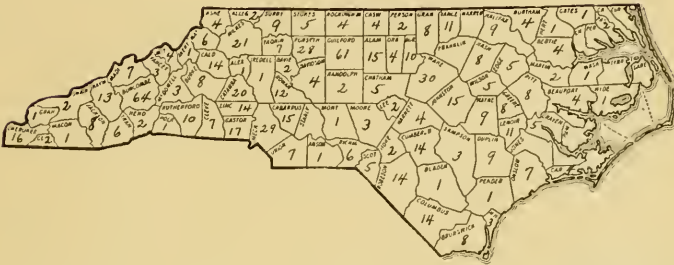
In the third place, a prison policy which calls for the social rehabilitation of each prisoner constitutes an acknowledgement of the fact that *the conservation of human beings is a primary function of government*. By assuming this position your State Prison Department endorses a view-point which is indicative of its progressive and humanitarian motives and a view-point which may well be incorporated into the policies upon which every type of government activity is based.

In the fourth place it might be stated that the State Prison Department is serving the State by demonstrating the true significance of Governor Gardner's Live At Home Program. During the Biennium just ended, the Department has—among other things: (1) Reduced our cotton acreage from 3000 to 500 acres. (2) Doubled our milk and egg production. (3) Im-

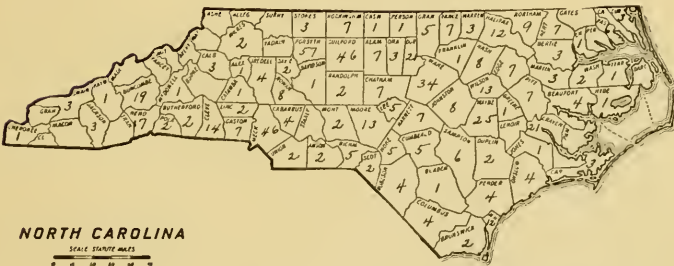
Figure 3.

NUMBER PRISONERS RECEIVED AT NORTH CAROLINA STATE PRISONS, WITH REFERENCE TO COUNTY, RACE AND SEX DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1932.

1. Number White Prisoners Received from Each County.



2. Number Negro Prisoners Received from Each County.



NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40

Legend: The following tabulation shows the summary data as to the total number of prisoners admitted at the State's Prisons during the Biennium. Years ended 1931 and 1932.

Year Ended	White			Negro			Both Races and Sexes
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
June 30, 1931	821	27	848	657	35	692	1540
June 30, 1932	724	25	749	541	46	587	1336

proved our farm lands under the advice of The Department of Agriculture, State College and the Division of Conservation and Development; and, (4) Raised great quantities of corn, peanuts, sorghum, alfalfa, peas, beans, rye, oats, wheat, Irish and sweet potatoes, vegetables, chickens, ducks, turkeys, guineas, beef and pork. By doing this we have demonstrated the economic values inherent to the scheme.

In summarizing the improvement in types of services rendered the State by our Department, it should be mentioned that the four improvements just listed should be considered as merely illustrative of what is being accomplished. In reality, our 1932 policy is far more embracive and represents a sincere attempt to render every possible type of service *at minimum cost*.

During the past decade the State Prison Department has made certain important changes in its plan of organization. All of these changes have been due to: (1) the rapid and steady increase in the size of our prison population; and, (2) a desire to render a higher type of service.

Since 1921 the State Prison offices have increased their staff by the addition of the following personnel: an auditor, a record clerk and a welfare officer. A bureau of identification has been established, modern business methods have been introduced, and an educational program has been initiated.

The major changes at the Central Prison have occurred in the Medical Department which has added to its personnel the following members: a surgeon, a dentist, a bone specialist and an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. It should be remembered, however, that these additions to our staff were necessitated by: (1) a desire to protect and improve the health of our prisoners. (2) economic measures involving the proper classification of prisoners for work and, (3) the enormous increase in the size of our prison population. When these considerations are remembered, these additions in personnel seem quite modest and in fact inevitable.

The past decade witnessed the re-purchase (in 1923) by the State of the Caledonia Farm which—with the exception of 1200 acres—had been sold in 1919. The development of this farm, during the past decade, represents an important item in the organization of our present State Prison Department.

During the decade the Camp Polk Farm has been set aside for the care of youthful white prisoners under twenty one years of age. This action, of course, marks a most progressive step in our plan of organization. Needless to state, our Department

—as soon as economic conditions permit our General Assembly to provide the necessary appropriations—hopes to make similar provisions for youthful negro prisoners.

The number of road camps has increased since 1921 and it has been the Department's policy to do everything possible to promote improved health and disciplinary conditions in each of these units. The illustrations presented in this Report (pp) give some idea as to what has been accomplished in this respect.

It is probably true that changes in the quantity and quality of the physical equipment acquired by the State Prison Department during the decade have been conditioned largely by those changes in organization which have already been discussed. The monies available have, in the main, been spent in the development of the prison farms and road camps.

Special attention, however, should be given to the fact that although the State has made great progress along many lines and although there has been a great improvement in the treatment and care of prisoners it has made very little improvement in the housing facilities of its prisoners. At the present time there are 1400 prisoners confined in temporary wooden shacks at different locations in the State and the old Central Prison, which normally has a capacity of 350 prisoners, is now forced to accomodate nearly twice that number.

It should be emphasized, at this point, that present conditions at the Central Prison are indeed deplorable. In addition to being overcrowded the present Central Prison: (1) Represents the very worst type of *fire trap* imaginable; (2) Has no provisions for the proper segregation of prisoners by race or by sex; (3) Has no provisions for the isolation of prisoners who may have communicable or contagious diseases; and, (4) Has no provisions for the segregation of the youthful prisoners from the old and hardened criminal. In view, therefore, of the type of service rendered by the Central Prison and in view of the fact that under present conditions it is more likely to become a school of crime instead of a prison, it seems most likely that the first monies available for purposes of capital outlay should be devoted to the erection of new and modern Central Prison.

Part III.

FURTHER NEEDS OF THE STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL STATEMENT: At the present time, North Carolina is confronted with three penal problems of primary importance. These problems, which deserve careful consideration and study, are:

1. Shall North Carolina provide adequate housing facilities for the proper treatment and care of its prisoners?
2. In what way can North Carolina provide adequate facilities for the useful employment of all prisoners who are physically and mentally able to work? And,
3. Shall North Carolina provide an adequate system of probation and parole?

HOUSING FACILITIES FOR PRISONERS: As has already been pointed out there are approximately 1400 state prisoners who are now confined in temporary wooden shacks at different locations in the State and although the old Central Prison in Raleigh has a normal capacity of only 350 prisoners almost twice that number are now confined within its walls. These facts would certainly indicate a real need for improved housing facilities at the state prisons.

In the opinion of every one who has studied the problem the first step leading to the rectification of this undersirable condition should be the erection of a new and modern Central Prison located at or adjacent to the Cary Prison Farm. Some progress has been made along this line but the matter has not developed to the point where the actual construction of the buildings has been begun.

Chapter 110, Public Laws, 1931 provided for:

1. "Erecting a prison building on the Cary Farm or lands contiguous to the Cary Farm and supplying the same with proper heating and necessary equipment, providing proper stockade and supplying tanks, wells and water system."
2. An appropriation to come from "certain unallocated balances of the permanent improvement appropriation made to the state's prison under chapter 152, Public Laws, 1927."
3. And a committee of five representative citizens—to be known as a Prison Advisory Commission—who were to carry into effect, so far as possible, the provisions of this Law.

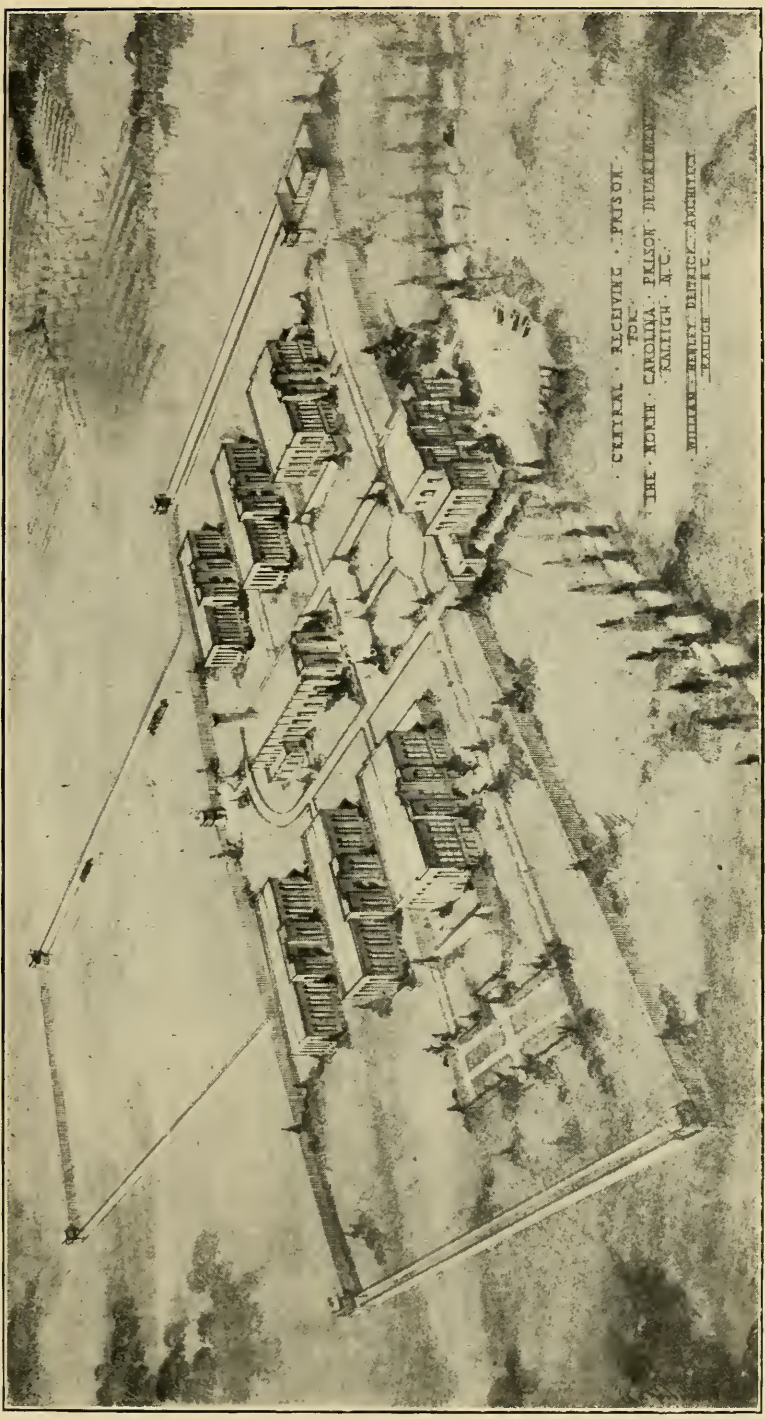
Governor Gardner appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Commission: Captain Nathan O'Berry, F. H. Coffey, E. G. Flannigan, C. G. Powell, and J. Elwood Cox. This Advisory Commission, after studying the very comprehensive and constructive report of the Prison Commission appointed by Governor Gardner in 1930,* and after making diligent inquiry into the needs and requirements of our State Prison System, recommended the immediate erection of a new Central or Receiving Prison and approved its location on the Cary Farm. It furthermore, retained the services of Mr. William Henley Dietrick—an architect, who had previously given special thought and study to prison construction—and directed Mr. Dietrick, after conferences with the Prison Superintendent, to provide plans for the proposed new Central Prison.

Mr. Dietrick and the Superintendent made a careful study of modern prisons in the country but finding no plans which completely filled the requirements for the North Carolina Prison they proceeded with the preparation of plans based on the requirements of a prison in this particular climate and to suit the needs of our type of prison population. Eventually Mr. Dietrick placed his suggestions before the Prison Commission and his plans were unanimously approved by the Commission, the Council of State, the Board of Directors of the State Prison, the Secretary of State Board of Health and the Commissioner of Public Welfare of the State of North Carolina. The plans, as submitted by Mr. Dietrick provide for:

1. The receiving and classification station.
2. Maximum security quarters for the handling of incorrigibles and for the safe keeping of prisoners awaiting trial.
3. Separate quarters for electrocution, completely segregated from other quarters.
4. Medium security quarters.
5. Minimum security quarters.
6. Educational instruction and recreational space.
7. Complete hospital and medical examining and operating facilities.

* The 1930 Prison Commission was composed of the following gentlemen: Captain Nathan O'Berry, L. G. Whitley, Baxter Durham, A. D. McLean, R. A. Doughton, Dr. Howard Odum, J. D. Stikeleather, E. B. Jeffress, J. W. Bunn, L. F. Abernethy and George Ross Pou. This Report is considered the most thorough and complete study ever made of North Carolina prison problems and is perhaps one of the most outstanding works ever produced in this field.

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
FOR
THE NORTH CAROLINA PRISON DEPARTMENT
KATHY, N.C.
WILLIAM HENRY DUNN, ARCHT.
RICHMOND, VA.



8. The Bureau of Identification.
9. The State Prison Superintendent and the Warden's offices; Auditor's office; Farm Superintendent's office; Physician's office; Psychiatrist's office; Welfare office.
10. Visiting room providing complete segregation of visitor from prisoner.
11. Quarters for female prisoners completely segregated from men's quarters.

It should be stated that these plans for the new Central Prison were submitted to many nationally known authorities in the field of prison construction for the purpose of getting their criticisms and evaluations. The officers of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor—The Honorable George Gordon Battle, famed New York Attorney and a native North Carolinian, President; The Honorable E. Stagg Whitin, a penologist and social worker with international reputation as Chairman of the Executive Council; and Miss Julia K. Jaffray, the Committee's able Secretary—wrote jointly as follows:

October 8, 1931.

Mr. Geo Ross Pou,
General Superintendent of Prisons,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Pou:

We have carefully studied the plans for the North Carolina Prison and commend the conception and general lay-out very highly.

It is obvious that the preparation of these plans has been guided by persons experienced in penology and in touch with the latest research on the subject.

The studies made by this organization have proved that a state should provide three types of housing for prisoners: Maximum, medium and minimum security.

The North Carolina camps provide the minimum security housing and this institution in providing both medium and maximum security will equip the state to distribute its prison population on a practical and scientific basis.

The size of the housing units is in agreement with the best thought on the subject and will make group treatment of prisoners possible.

The cost of the institutions seems to us remarkably low and in the light of the expenditures made by other states, the State of North Carolina will be open to congratulations if this plant can be erected as planned for \$300,000.

We are in agreement with the proposal that women prisoners should not be housed in the same institution as men

and endorse the proposal for a separate unit for women, urging that this unit be administered by a woman Superintendent of Prisons.

The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor wishes to state that it has established a Committee on Prison Construction on which are serving prison officials, engineers and architects.

The North Carolina plans are in agreement with the work of this Committee up to the present time. What may be disclosed by future studies we cannot say but we are convinced the three types of housing and the planning of units for group treatment of prisoners will be permanent features in any scientific plan of prison housing.

We hope the State of North Carolina will successfully carry through this progressive project.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. GORDON BATTLE
President

E. STAGG WHITIN
Chairman, Executive Council

JULIA K. JAFFRAY
Secretary

Mr. John Hancock Callender, an outstanding and successful architect of New York City, and who is Research Secretary, Committee on Prison Architecture and Construction wrote as follows:

69½ Jane Street
New York, New York
October 12, 1931.

Mr. George Ross Pou, Superintendent
North Carolina Prison Department
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Pou:

It gave me great pleasure to examine the plans for the proposed North Carolina State Prison at Raleigh. It is very rarely that I have had the opportunity of giving such whole-hearted approval to any prison plan, existing or proposed. Particularly deserving of commendation are:

1. Exceedingly low cost—a similarly complete prison plant has never to my knowledge been done for less than \$1000 per man, and if built in this part of the country, would more likely run to \$2000 or more per man.
2. Size—600 is an ideal population.
3. Fence instead of wall.
4. Athletic field outside prison compound.
5. Plan of dormitories—original and practical—a real contribution to prison planning.

6. Hospital—admission wing simply and directly planned; hospital proper very complete.
7. Relatively small number of maximum security cells; the segregation of these men from rest of prisoners for recreation and eating; raised walk for guards.
8. Complete isolation of death house, with outside entrance for hearse.
9. Administration building outside prison compound; the unique and admirable use of roof terraces overlooking prison for guards' recreation space.
10. General flexibility of plan.
11. Appearance—simple, direct, honest—with no attempt to look like other than what it is—a modern prison.

Considering the cost and the conditions to be met, I can find no suggestions of importance as to improving the plan.

Cordially,

JOHN HANCOCK CALLENDER
Research Secretary, Committee on Architecture
and Construction.

Colonel Joseph D. Sears, Chairman of the Committee of Institutions, Farms and Highways Board of State of New Jersey wrote as follows:

October 16, 1931.

Hon. George Ross Pou,
Superintendent of Prisons,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Pou:

I was intensely interested in the plans which you and Mr. Dietrick showed me on Tuesday, October 6th. This is the first time I have had an opportunity to write you after considering the various phases of the situation. It is a most ambitious program and I believe that if you can build the plant as projected for \$300,000 or even \$400,000 that you will have constructed a high type institution at the lowest cost per capita of any similar institution in the country.

We believe in New Jersey that on our Farm at Leesburg we have accomplished a phenomenal result by erecting buildings including dormitories and service units for \$1000.00 per man. Your contemplated plan and your estimates make me feel that you can give us some points. Your layout is excellent. You have made provision for the most important phases of prison activities.

I feel strongly that an excellent piece of work has been done and sincerely congratulate you on the excellent results that you have obtained in your plan.

It was a great pleasure to see you both and I look forward with the keenest interest to the erection of this new institution.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH D. SEARS

Board of Managers

New Jersey State Board of Prisons.

The plans and specifications for the new Central Prison are now on file in the vault in the office of the State Treasurer awaiting a change in the prevailing economic conditions. Let us hope that within a short time our State will have its new Receiving or Central Prison which—in the language of Mr. John Hancock Callender—“is original and practical, a real contribution to prison planning.” When this new unit is established, and then only, can North Carolina begin to treat and handle its prisoners in a scientific and intelligent manner. *I, therefore, wish to urge the construction of these buildings as soon as economic conditions permit.*

THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOR: During the past decade the State Prison Department has done everything possible to provide adequate facilities for the useful employment of all prisoners who are physically and mentally able to work. In this respect, however, we have been confronted by tremendous and unavoidable obstacles. The economic situation has reduced the demand for prison labor but the size of our prison population has been growing by leaps and bounds. The shrinkage in revenue from sources of convict labor, as compared with the increase in size of our prison population, is vividly portrayed in Table V.

Table V. Relation Between Size of Prison Population and Amount of Revenue Derived from Prison Labor. 1928 to 1932.

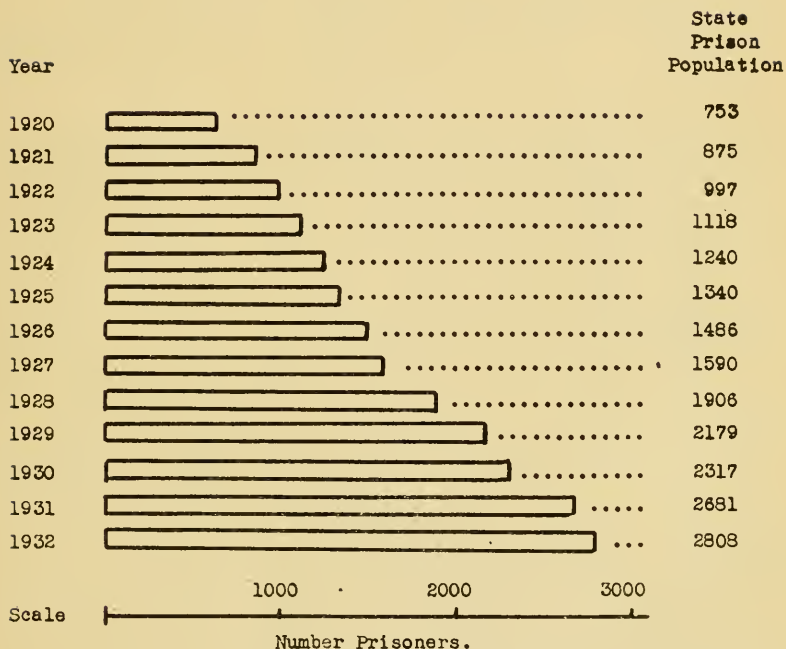
Year Ended	Prison Population	Revenue from Prison Labor	Per Capita Earning Capacity
June 30, 1928	1906	\$404,503.14	\$212.20
June 30, 1929	2179	362,279.46	166.25
June 30, 1930	2317	378,786.45	163.48
June 30, 1931	2681	324,833.17	121.16
June 30, 1932	2808	184,671.07	65.76

In interpreting the data given in Table V, it should be remembered that: (1) Approximately 33% of all of the prisoners received at the State Prisons are physically unable to perform hard manual labor; (2) There are inherent limitations which prohibit the State prisoners from entering into business and industrial activities which are competitive with private enterprises; and, (3) There are many prisoners who—although they

Figure 4.

INCREASE IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE PRISON POPULATION

1920 - 1932



Legend: Since the year ended June 30th, 1920 there has been a steady increase in the number of prisoners at the state's prisons. In fact the number of state prisoners in 1932 was 3.73 times as great as the number of prisoners confined in state prisons in 1920.

do not earn revenue for the State—are constantly either at work on the prison farms or are helping care for the physical equipment of the various prison units.

What to do about this condition constitutes a mooted question, not only in North Carolina but in every State in the Union. Needless to say, the Governor, both prison Commissions, the Board of Directors of the State Prisons, and all other prison officers have studied this problem from every angle. Let us, therefore, review some of the suggestions which have been advanced in this connection.

In years past, State prisoners were employed on a large scale in the building of railroads. The present plight of the railroads, however, has made such employment a thing of the past.

A few years ago approximately 200 prisoners were put to work in a coal mine at Coal Glenn. Due, however, to conditions prevailing at the mine and to the financial inability of its owners to place the mine in a safe condition, these prisoners were removed by Executive Order. Since that date, the purchase of the Coal Glenn Mine has been suggested but conservative estimates have shown that (1) Such action would require the expenditure of approximately \$500,000; and, (2) 200 prisoners could provide this State's annual coal requirements within the brief period of 60 days. This suggestion, therefore, has been discarded on the grounds that the venture would prove too expensive and would not provide year-round employment for a reasonable number of our prisoners.

The question of manufacturing shoes for all State wards has also been given thorough examination and analysis. As a result of highly objective studies, we found that on account of the high royalty charges levied upon the necessary machinery, the required number of shoes can be purchased in the open market at a figure much lower than they could be manufactured by our prison labor. This arrangement, moreover, would offer employment to only a small number of prisoners for a brief period of time.

The State Prison Department is also paying particular attention to the fact that within a few months the State Highway Commission will have under its control approximately 5000 prisoners. It is reasonable to anticipate that from this large number of prisoners the Highway Commission will be able to draft a sufficient number of able bodied men to carry on State road maintenance without the utilization of any State prison

convicts. If this condition develops the State Highway Commission will not require the services of 400 State prison convicts which they are now using on road maintenance. These men will be turned back to the State Prison to further complicate our unemployment situation and it will become necessary to house not only these 400 prisoners but an additional 200 which are now necessarily housed in these highway camps. There are no housing facilities to receive these 600 prisoners prior to their return it will be necessary to erect additional barracks for their use.

Many other suggestions have been made. We have given every suggestion careful consideration and shall continue to do so in the future. With such conditions existing there could be no better time for the introduction of a workable, sane and economically operated system of probation and parole.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF PROBATION AND PAROLE: At the outset, it should be stated that—generally speaking—*probation* is a term applied to those persons convicted of some crime and given a conditional sentence based upon good behavior or other conditions; whereas *parole* applies to a person who is conditionally released from prison.

Up to the present time, however, North Carolina's system of probation and parole has, in many instances, been scarcely more than a farce due to the fact that at no time have there been adequate provisions for the proper supervision of those persons who have been either placed on probation or released from prison by means of a parole. The absence of such provisions has had the following disastrous results: (1) Prison costs have been unnecessarily high; (2) The State has had to support the families of many prisoners who, if placed upon probation or parole would be able to support their own families; (3) Many individuals, who under an adequate system of probation would have been spared the stigma of a term in prison, have been forced to undergo unnecessary humiliation; And, (4) Many prisoners have become hardened criminals because they find prisons a school of crime rather than a treatment for their social ills.

The need for an adequate system of probation and parole has been recognized for quite a while in North Carolina. The Prison Commission, appointed by Governor Gardner in March 1930, include the following statement in their Report:

"One of the controlling factors in our recommendation of the above program for handling the prison problem in North Caro-

lina is based upon the adoption of a system of parole and probation with adequate machinery for its proper administration. As a matter of fact, parole may be termed the keystone in the arch of the proposed prison system of North Carolina, since it is believed that a proper system will enable the prison management to more economically handle the prisoners; that it will encourage a better prison spirit and fuller cooperation of the men and women in the State's Prison in the task assigned them; that it will build up a better morale; and that it will hold out the hope to a man or woman that faithful service from the very start of the prison term will hasten the day for the final release of the prisoner, not to be cast out upon society at the end of the term, often without friends or money, but that the State lends a helping hand to a reformed prisoner to reestablish himself or herself in a useful occupation, and with assistance in re-adjustment to after-prison life.

A proper parole agency should be set up, with sufficient employees so that proper contacts may be kept with those released from prison but still under the State's observation as parolees. This central parole agency should have jurisdiction, not only over paroles from the State's Prison, but over all other institutions which release persons upon parole. It should function under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Welfare, or in close coordination therewith, because the local superintendents of public welfare can be utilized for assistance in securing profitable employment for released prisoners, and for some local supervision over them still under parole conditions. Often while prisoners have been confined the welfare departments have had to care for the families and dependents naturally ties in with the efforts to restore the prisoner after release into profitable employment. The final objective, of course, is to do everything possible to encourage a released prisoner to become a useful person.

After the parole system has been properly set up and has functioned a sufficient length of time to become efficient we recommend that provision be made for adoption of probation in lieu of the much abused "suspended sentence."

Where probation has been in charge of proper personnel in connection with juvenile court good results have been obtained.

All authorities agree that it is much cheaper to supervise men on parole than it is to continue them in prison. Some authorities recommend that no person be eligible to parole until the prisoner has served two-thirds of the minimum sentence, and that the balance of this period, provided the prisoner has reached the proper prison grade to be eligible for parole, should be employed as the transition period in transplanting a person from prison life into civil life. It is estimated that a proper system of parole in North Carolina will annually save the State of North Carolina approximately \$100,000.00 over and above the cost of the administration of the parole supervi-

sion. It is therefore, a mandatory economic step for the State to take."

At this time the Superintendent wishes to take the liberty to endorse, once again, the recommendation which the 1930 Prison Commission advanced and to urge the adoption of an adequate system of probation and parole at the earliest possible date. In the opinion of the Superintendent, an adequate system of probation and parole will possess the following characteristics:

1. The new system would not represent any desire on the part of the State Prison Department to add to its authority or to usurp the authority of any other Department or Division of our State government.
2. The justification of the proposed set-up would rest largely upon the grounds of economy and a sincere desire to see the State Prison Department serve the people to the best of its ability.
3. By providing for the proper supervision of probationary and paroled prisoners the new set-up would give to the judiciary a greater opportunity for the use of the suspended sentence or probation when dealing with first offenders.
4. The proposed system of probation and parole would constitute not only an economy measure but more especially a humanitarian measure. It would, therefore, seek to promote the social rehabilitation of all offenders and would include an attempt to give due consideration to the prisoner's family. It would also include a scheme for the successful readjustment of the ex-prisoner after release.
5. The new system would work into a single organization program the naturally related arrangements of probation and parole.
6. The method of administering probation and parole would be reduced to a carefully planned procedure. And,
7. The new system would conform with established Democratic principles. It would be administered regardless of color, crime, creed, wealth or influential connections of the prisoner.

Under the new system a prisoner would be placed upon probation as a result of the following sequence:

1. Arrest of prisoner.
2. The arresting officer notifies the district probation officer of the prisoner's arrest.

3. The district probation officer interviews the prisoner: nature of offense; date of arrest; occupation; previous prison record, if any; etc.
4. Probation officer makes a personal investigation of the prisoner's past records, habits, occupation, etc.
5. District probation officer makes written Report to Judge and Solicitor which they may use as a partial basis for determining whether or not the prisoner shall be placed on probation or given prison sentence.
6. Judge either places prisoner upon probation or administers sentence.
7. If prisoner is placed on probation he is required to make same reports as would be made by paroled prisoner and his probationary sentence may be revoked upon recommendation of probation officer.

Under the proposed system of parole the prisoner would be placed on parole in accordance with the following procedure:

1. Every prisoner when he has served one half of his sentence may apply for parole provided his prison record is good.
2. The prisoner applying for parole is given an application or parole blank which he fills out.
3. When the aforesaid blank has been filled out the prisoner is interviewed by an investigating officer and his case history is prepared.
4. Some reputable citizen is selected to act as First Friend or Advisor. First Friend agrees to give or obtain employment for prisoner upon parole and to join in making monthly report with prisoner concerning prisoner's work, habits, associates, behavior, etc.
5. Letters written to: (a) citizen in community from which prisoner came. (b) trial judge, (c) trial Solicitor, (d) sheriff of county where crime was committed, and (e) chief of police or constable.
6. All data collected up to this point sent to the Governor's office for further investigation by the Governor's representative.
7. If parole is authorized the warden or supervisor holds personal interview with prisoner—explaining in detail, to the prisoner, the provisions contained in the parole; also the reports which must be made to the parole office during the period of parole.

During the period of the parole the prisoner must make a

detailed monthly report to the parole officer in Raleigh. These reports will be signed by the prisoner's First Friend or Advisor. Failure to make these reports would bring about an immediate investigation and if no worthwhile excuse is tendered the prison parole would be revoked. The appointment of a First Friend who could read or write would insure the prisoner an opportunity to make the required reports. If the prisoner violates the trust imposed upon him to the extent of moving his residence to another community without permission or should he fail to make the necessary contacts with his First Friend or Advisor, such action would constitute a violation of the parole and all offices would be immediately notified. Should the prisoner have employment offered him in some other locality it would be necessary to select a new First Friend or Advisor for him. Needless to say the same care and discretion would be exercised in the selection of this First Friend as was used in the selection of the original First Friend. It should be borne in mind that none of the above in any way conflicts with the functions or duties of any other Department or Division of State Government. The proposed check up through the First Friend in no way interferes with the duties of State and local Welfare Officers. The entire proposed plan is wholly supplemental to the present parole system.

It should also be pointed out that it is believed that an appropriation for the specific purpose of establishing the parole system outlined above is at this time unnecessary. It is, however, most desirable that the Governor as Director of the Budget be authorized to allocate from the appropriation to the State Prison Department such funds as may be available and deemed necessary in this experiment.

Should the coming General Assembly see fit to establish Field Investigators or Probation Officers it would of course become necessary to care for the salaries of such officers in the appropriation to be made for that Department to which these additional officers would be attached.

During the first year, the new system of probation and parole would probably be carried on without the employment by the State's Prison, of any additional personnel; and, if 200 (In addition to those who would be otherwise paroled) prisoners were paroled, an annual saving to the State of \$30,000 would be effected—based on last year's per capita maintenance cost of

~~\$150,000~~—The proposed parole system, however, during its first
\$150.00

year of operation probably would not cost the State more than \$5,000.00.

If in 1935, the proposed scheme had been proven workable, and practicable and if economies have been assured, the next step would be to appoint district probationary and parole officers. The ultimate appointment of such officers will, it is believed, cause an increase in the number of probationary or suspended sentences since all Judges, at the present time, are unwilling in many deserving instances to place a prisoner on probation because of inadequate supervision facilities. Among the duties of these parole and probation officers will be the investigation of the prisoner's prior life, habits, etc.—and to pass such information to the Solicitor and Trial Judge prior to trial.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, therefore, the Superintendent wishes to summarize the major recommendations which have been advanced in Part III. It has been recommended:

1. That, a new Central or Receiving Prison be erected as soon as economic conditions make it possible to do so.
2. That, the State Prison Department continue its efforts to find useful employment for all prisoners, and,
3. That, an adequate system of probation and parole be established at the earliest date possible.

Unless these steps are taken the State Prisons cannot render maximum service to the citizenship of North Carolina.

Part IV

APPENDIX

Supplementary Reports and Statistical Data.

Report of Warden

Report of Physician

Report of Surgeon

Report of Director of State-Owned Farms

Report of Auditor

Statistical Data

Standardized Forms for parole System

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

To the Superintendent and Board of Directors of the North Carolina State's Prison:

I herewith submit the following report, covering a period of two years, July 1, 1930 to June 30, inclusive.

Due to the large number of prisoners received during this period we have been overcrowded all the time during the two years. And due to this overcrowded condition and with the equipment we have it has been necessary to place double deck beds in cells originally intended for one prisoner only, consequently we have two men in many cells that were only intended for one. Naturally this makes sanitary conditions more difficult to maintain, however, we have been able to collect and remove all rubbish daily. The interior of the buildings are thoroughly cleaned every day and all bed linen exposed to air and sunshine twice each week and all bed linen is changed once a week. With many infirm and cripples it adds to our unemployment situation and more attention has to be given our prison infirmary. During this time we have had an average of 51 in the infirmary at all times. However, in passing I feel that I must comment on the excellent co-operation we have had by the prisoners in maintaining order and discipline. We have had no serious outbreaks at any time and the morale of the men confined in the walls and the order among them is the best I have seen in all my connection with the State's Prison.

Each Sunday religious services are held in the afternoon from two to four o'clock. One hour is devoted to Sunday School and one hour to church services. Mr. Loomis McA. Goodwin, the Prison Director of Welfare, has charge of this phase of our work. He has charge of all these services both at Central Prison and out at Cary Prison Farm. The pulpit is filled by ministers from the different churches in Raleigh and in addition to these there are a number of Laymen who render very helpful service also. We also have a number of the ladies from different denominations who assist us greatly in the Sunday School, especially in the woman's department. These ladies also render a great service in connection with the library in keeping a supply of good books and magazines on hand for the

inmates to read. The inmates are allowed to take these books and magazines to their cells to read when they desire. In addition to the service rendered the prison in providing for religious services I am deeply indebted to Mr. Goodwin for the fine help he rendered in connection with the prisoners. Through his help and advice regarding many individuals I am brought in closer contact with the prisoner and thus learn more about the needs and requirements of the individual prisoner. Mr. Goodwin renders a great service to both the inmates and the officials here and I am speaking for all when I say that we feel grateful to him for the help he renders. I want to personally thank all those who take part in our religious services and so kindly contribute to the library which has been helpful in keeping good morale among the prisoners.

We do our best at all times to serve each prisoner a balanced diet consisting of various kinds of vegetables, meats, etc., properly prepared. The greater part of the vegetables are grown in the garden at the Central Prison and at Cary Prison Farm. During this time at the Central Prison alone we have grown for our use 26,547 pounds of collards, cabbage and other vegetables of this nature. Also, 1,103 dozen ears of green corn and 1,641 bushels of green beans, peas, beets, squash, potatoes, etc.

We have a total of 111 women and work as many as possible of these in the laundry and tailor shop. In addition to making all the clothing used at Central Prison and the various units we have been able to supply a great deal to N. C. State Highway Commission.

Within the past two years we have established a commissary in the prison for the convenience of the prisoners. Any of those having money are allowed to purchase from the commissary. We carry a stock of cigars, cigarettes cold drinks, candies, canned goods, various toilet articles, etc. The profits derived from this source are placed in the prison recreation fund and go toward purchasing base ball outfits, boxing gloves, etc., for the different prison units. We find that the men enjoy taking part in different sports and we are glad to be able to provide for them in this way.

At this time plans are being formulated for the establishment of a school for the benefits of those who desire to take part in it to better prepare themselves for life when they are again free. This is being done in co-operation with and under the direction of Prof. Ruggles of the State College. Attendance will be

voluntary and we hope that a great number will take advantage of this opportunity to better themselves.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

This department was established in 1923, and since that time a photograph, description and finger prints have been taken of each new prisoner admitted. One copy of this is maintained for our own files and one copy sent to the Department of Justice in Washington. In addition to this if the prisoner is of foreign birth a copy is forwarded to the department of the foreign country. With this method we are better able to determine the type of men we have to deal with in as much as the Department of Justice furnishes us with the former prison record of every man reported to them by fingerprint record. In our files at this time we have approximately 10,000 sets of finger prints made in our office and in addition to this we have approximately 3,500 sets sent us by Bureaus of Identification and departments over the entire country. During this period of two years there were recaptured 408 escaped prisoners and the greater per cent of these were apprehended through the finger print system. It is our policy to render aid to sheriffs, police departments and others at all times in trying to locate and run down criminals. Within the past two years we have aided in this way approximately 125 departments and individuals who have called on us.

During this biennium there were received for electrocution 5 white men and 22 negroes of this number 3 were for rape, 4 for burglary and 20 for murder. Of these sixteen negroes were electrocuted, 2 for burglary, 1 for rape and 13 for murder. The remainder are either commuted to life imprisonment, awaiting decisions from the Supreme Court or execution.

Also, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the officials and employees for the loyal support and co-operation they have shown me.

Respectfully yours,

H. H. Honeycutt,
Warden.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

*To the Superintendent and Board of Directors
of the North Carolina State's Prison:*

With pleasure, I respectfully submit a general report of the Medical Department covering the interim, July 1st, 1930 to June 30th, 1932.

On account of a complete filing system, we can give detailed information covering work done in Hospital and physical condition of prisoners from time they enter prison until they are discharged. For this reason, I shall not write much, but, will make my report mostly statistical.

During this time we have had no serious outbreaks of contagious diseases. This is remarkable, even with close supervision the men get. During the last two years we have had sent in from Jails and Prison Camps, some of nearly all communicable diseases. You will note we are reporting two cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

We have a daily average of 51 patients in Hospital for this biennium. This is a slight increase over any previous biennium, caused mainly by surgical patients. We now operate on every patient who needs surgical treatment.

During this biennium we have received the following:

New men and women received	2878
Received from Camps	558
Re-captured	408
Total number received	3834

VENEREAL DISEASE

Gonorrhea	346
Syphilis	678
Total	1024
Venereal diseases approximately	35½ %
Gonorrhea	12½ %
Syphilis (men and women)	23½ %

The above figures show that we need drastic action from our Legislature and Health department. It is not realized that

nearly every third person with whom we come in contact is infected with venereal disease. What will the next generation be?

During this period 111 were sent to the State Sanatorium for treatment. Of this number, 58 have been returned, 8 died, 4 escaped, 11 were discharged after serving sentence, leaving 30 under treatment. 34 were sent to the Criminal Insane Hospital, Raleigh. Of this number 19 have been returned as cured, 6 discharged after serving sentence, leaving 9 under treatment. 15 were sent to the State Hospital, Goldsboro. Of this number 1 has been returned as cured, 1 escaped, 2 died, 3 discharged after serving sentence, leaving 8 under treatment.

The following shows the Physical grading of prisoners received.

Grade "A"	90 to 100	1695
Grade "B"	75 to 90	949
Grade "C"	50 to 75	221
Grade "D"	Below 50	12
Grade "E"	Totally disable	1

Following are the deaths occurring during this period.

Chronic Heart	5
Killed by fellow prisoner	1
Asthma	2
Brain Abscess	1
Gun shot wound	2
Bronchial Pneumonia	1
Concussion of Brain	1
Toxic Jaundice	4
Tuberculosis of Bone	1
Paralysis	1
Carcinoma of Uterus	1
Nephritis	1
Spinal Meningitis	1
Septicemia	1
	23

Number Wassermann Blood Tests	3549
Positive	678
Negative	2871

Of the Positives, cured and discharged	650
Still under treatment	28

Number doses Neo-salvarsan given	3629
----------------------------------	------

191 case of Scabies were treated and cured.

2878 vaccinated against smallpox.

6558 typhoid hypodermics given.

During this period we have had 425 operations, covering about the entire surgical field.

We have had 3224 patients in the Hospital (a daily average of 51) during this period. The following is a list of diagnosis.

Bronchitis	296	Hematuria	2
Rheumatism	51	Infections and sores	137
Operations	432	Sprains	40
Diarrhoea	25	Malingering	105
Poison Oak	7	Orchitis	8
Neuralgia	21	Chills	13
Sore mouth	23	Gen. Edema	6
Bleeding nose	2	Tonsilitis	58
Re-action from shots	72	Arsenic Poison	4
Backache	35	Callouses of feet	1
Overheated	5	Inflamed eyes	10
Insane	9	Chancre	8
Teeth	43	Doper	7
Asthma	46	Flu	132
Neuritis	76	Boils	17
Earache	16	Sore nipple	1
High Blood Pressure	3	Dermatitis	34
Colic	25	Enlarged Prostate	2
Cystitis	32	Cramps	1
Scabies	10	Facial Paralysis	1
Typhoid Fever	4	Abortion	1
Pellagra	11	Pregnant	5
Indigestion	88	Amenorrhoea	2
Broken Leg	11	Urethral Abscess	1
Heart	35	Pus tubes	2
Observation	97	Fractures	10
Gun shot wound	33	Galds etc.	21
Tuberculosis	14	Knife wound	15
Constipation	68	Elephantiasis	1
Headache	50	Adhesion from operation	2
Dysmenorrhoea	109	Self inflicted wound	5
Ulcer of stomach	1	Kidneys	11
Jaundice	17	Sciatica	2
Snake bite	1	Inguinal Gland	14
Paralysis	3	Pneumonia	18
Child Birth	4	General Debility	4
Hiccoughs	1	Nervous trouble	4
Eczema	1	Frost bitten hands	2
Polypus	2	Epilepsy	15
Sinus	3	Measles	9
Erysipelas	3	Pediculosis	1
Alcholic	1	Stricture	5
Neurosyphilis	4	Spider bite	1
Brain abscess	1	Sore eyes	21

Vomiting Blood	1	Gonorrhea Rheumatism	1
Vertigo	19	Carcinoma	1
Gonorrhea in eyes	1	Spinal Meningitis	2
Salpingitis	2	Tumor (stomach)	1
Dysentery	1	Venereal disease	425
Hystorectomy	4	Cuts and bruises	30
Swollen Jaw	2	Minor injuries	11

The following is a list of Physical examinations made during the period:

New men and women received	2878
Men sent to camps	4011
Sent to Dix Hill	31
Sent to Goldsboro	15
Sent to sanatorium	111
Returned from Camps	558
Re-captures	480
Total examinations	8084

This does not include many requests from Lawyers and various other people for special examinations.

The Prison Physician has, beside the above work at Central Prison, charge of the Cary Farm prisoners, averaging about 300 men, including all the Guards at Central Prison and Cary Farm and their families. There is much work done for these employees that does not show in this medical report, but takes considerable of the Physician's time. Always in free medical service they take every advantage of the Physician and never seem to be satisfied, no matter how much is done for them. My guess would be that the drugs used by the employees and their families will amount to nearly as much as that used by the prisoners.

The Physician is assisted by Drs. Thompson, Neal and Neal, who do the major surgery, and Dr. L. N. West who does the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work.

We are fortunate in having the co-operation of the Physicians of the other State Institutions, the State Sanatorium, at Sanatorium, the State Hospital at Raleigh and the State Hospital at Goldsboro.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. NORMAN, JR. M. D.

Physician.

SURGEONS REPORT

HON. GEO. ROSS POU, *Superintendent,*
The State Prison Department,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

DEAR MR. POU:

I submit herewith tabulations of surgical operations performed by me upon State Prisoners for the biennium ended June 30, 1932.

I have given the same care and treatment to these cases as I would give in my private practice.

For the two year period under review I have received as compensation for my services the sum of \$2400.00

For your information I have forwarded you a minimum schedule of fees as allowed by the State Industrial Commission, and schedule of minimum fees on cases which do not come under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Based upon these minimum charges you will note the value of the service I have rendered your Department totals \$16,800.

I wish to thank you for your cooperation and the humane attitude you at all times assumed toward the prisoners I have served.

KEMP P. NEAL, M. D.

List of operations from June 30th, 1930 to June 30th, 1932

BY DR. KEMP NEAL.

No.	Kind of operations
1	Setting Fractured Leg
1	Left Leg Set
1	Left Leg Re-set
1	Removal of Kidney
20	Appendicitis
75	Hernia
8	" (Double)
1	" (Double, Circumcision-Hemorrhoids)
1	" and Circumcision
69	Hemorrhoids
9	" and Circumcision
1	" " "

1	"	"	Fistula
1	"	"	Sounds passed
2			Veneral Warts
57			Circumcision
1	"		and Hydrocele
1			Stricture of Uretha
1			Cysk on Face
1			Both Ovaries-Both Tubes-Uterus suspended and Appendix
1			Appendix-left Ovary-Uterus suspended Both Tubes
1			Both Tubes-Right Ovarie-Utedus Suspended
1			Left Ovary-Right Tube and Appendix
1	"	"	Both Tubes Cyst from Right
1			Appendix and right Ovary
1			Pus Tubes and Both Ovaries removed
1			Snake Bitten Finger
2			Opened Abcess
2			Fistula
1			Polypus
1			Removal Tube from Pennis
1			Broken Leg Set
2			Explorative Latarotomy Gun Shot Wound
4			Hydrocele
2			Amputation of Leg
1			Renal Fistula
1			Shot removed from Arm
1			Removal of Shot
1			Tumor opened and drained
1			Retro-Peritoneal Abscess
1			Penis Amputed
2			Undescended Testicle
1			Spinal Puncture
1			Chest Puncture
1			Rectum Dilatation
1			Orchidectomy and repaired Hernia
2			Knife wounds head and body sewed
1			Operation on Penis
1			Right Breast Removed
1			Toe Amputed
1			Sounds Passed

Raleigh, N. C.
November 26th. 1932.

MR. GEO. ROSS POU, *Superintendent,*
The State's Prison,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

DEAR MR. POU: .

For the past two years, The State Prison Farms have produced their quota of foods and feed crops, with minor exceptions. Based upon the State College Food and Feed Budget used as a farm family guide in the Live-at-Home Program, and making liberal allowances for the prison population being a family of grown people, many of whom are at work, below are the annual requirements. (These estimates do not include the seed for re-planting, and food for out-side camps.)

Wheat 13,000 bushels; Corn 60,000 bushels; Oats 15,000 bushels; Cotton Seed Meal 125 tons; Wheat-Shorts and Bran 85 tons; Dried Peas and Beans 125,000 pounds; Hay 2,000 tons; White Potatoes 10,000 bushels; Sweet Potatoes 10,000 bushels; Pork and Lard 750,000 pounds; Beef 130,000 pounds; Fowl 65,000 pounds; Eggs 77,500 dozen; Milk 113,000 gallons; Butter 50,000 pounds; Cheese 25,000 pounds; Canned Vegetables 12,000 gallons and 15,000 gallons Sorghum.

This production alone would require the efficient production from 5,000 acres of land, a flock of 7,000 laying hens and 400 cows. Our production shortage has, therefore been largely in the poultry and dairy products. But improvements here if continued for two more years will balance the budget. The farms have produced surplus crops in grain, potatoes, sorghum and hogs. These have been disposed of in sales to Highway Prison Camps and other State Institutions, exchange of wheat for flour, hogs for cured bacon and the sale of seed to farmers. We purchase feed supplies consisting of 70 tons fish meat and bone meal, and as food 25,000 pounds each of rice and oat meal that may be reduced by home grown substitutes, but the sale and exchange of surplus crops will accomplish the same results. Coffee, sugar, salt and tobacco are large items in the cash purchase list.

The change from cotton and other crop production, to food and feed, grain and livestock farming has necessitated a change in equipment and provisions for storing and processing the crops produced. There is in your file the detail of repairs and improvements by Mr. P. A. Hodges, manager of The Camp Polk

Farm and Mr. N. E. Ranes, manager of Caledonia Farm. Those that relate to food and feed conservation are as follows: Camp Polk Farm: Repairs and extension to dairy barn; One concrete and one trench silo; One laying house; Five brooder houses and six range sheds for poultry; One additional 5,000 bushel potato house; One new hog barn and three horse barns re-built. Caledonia: Hog feed storage; Cooking shelter; Slaughter shed and a large double compartment smoke-house; Milk storage; Additional potato storage; Five new storage barns for grain and the large and modern flour and feed mill about complete. Three bull pens; Four new cattle feeding sheds and four old barns re-built, giving a capacity for winter-feeding 600 cattle. One poultry supply house; Two large poultry laying pens and five medium sized, making room for 1,200 hens. With the exceptions of dairy barns, silos, canning plant and cold storage facilities, the Caledonia Farm Program is about complete in so far as it relates to food and feed. (One old silo has been repaired and two trench silos made.)

The feeding of cattle with the surplus crops at Caledonia has improved the soil and reduced the fertilizer bill. The proper thinning of the Farm-Forest at Camp Polk Farm has supplied the farm and Central Prison with both lumber and wood, and the future supply is most promising.

The State's Prison could, I believe, extend its farming operations to an advantage. Undertake to supply other State Institutions throughout the entire year. To do this, the operation of a large unit in the early truck growing section of the State would be necessary, and the location of one unit in the high altitudes of the mountains for late summer and fall vegetables. The present farms will supply all the needs of mid-summer crops, and winter dry feeds.

Yours very truly,

GEO. R. ROSS,

Director, State-Owned-Farms.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

MR. GEO. ROSS POU, *Superintendent,
The State Prison Department,
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

DEAR SIR:

I submit herewith for publication in the Biennial Report statistical data relative to the prisoners under your control for the two year period ended June 30, 1932.

There are also submitted certain financial statements and statistical data for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1931 and June 30, 1932, compiled from audit reports made by authorized representatives of the State Auditor's Department. These reports in detail are on file in my office subject to inspection.

Your special attention is called to the fact that for the years 1931-1932 the appropriation made by the General Assembly amounted to \$833,300.00, of the above amount there was allotted by the Director of the Budget for use of the State's Prison \$629,320.00 but in view of the strict economy practiced, there was only \$546,557.83 of the amount allotted actually spent, leaving a balance of \$82,762.17 to revert. The Prison living within approximately 65% of its appropriation.

I desire to take this opportunity to express to you, and through you to the Board of Directors, other Prison Officials and Employees my sincere thanks and appreciation for the helpful and cooperative spirit manifested by all.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER O. BELL,

Auditor, The State Prison Department.

Raleigh, N. C.

December 15, 1932.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June, 30, 1932
1. Balance on hand from previous year -----	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
2. Received from Appropriation -----	\$160,986.64	555,910.74
3. Received from all other sources -----	<u>573,924.19*</u>	<u>-----†</u>
4. Total receipts -----	<u>\$735,910.83</u>	<u>\$556,910.74</u>
DISBURSEMENTS		
Expenditures for maintenance:	.	.
5. Salaries and wages -----	\$246,858.09	\$221,241.20
6. Provisions (food) -----	125,759.48	73,042.82
7. Fuel, light and water -----	23,205.94	24,582.14
8. All other expenditures for maintenance -----	<u>334,441.47</u>	<u>227,691.67</u>
9. Total expenditures for maintenance -----	730,264.98	546,557.83
10. Expenditures for permanent improvements including additional land, additions and betterments -----	4,645.85	9,352.91
11. Expenditures for all other purposes, if any -----		
12. Total expenditures -----	734,910.83	555,910.74
13. Amount returned to State Treasurer or other officials -----		
14. Balance on hand at close of year -----	1,000.00	<u>1,000.00</u>
15. Total disbursements (Sum of items 12, 13, and 14 should equal item 4) -----	<u>\$735,910.83</u>	<u>\$556,910.74</u>

* Own Receipts Expendible During Year 1931.

† Receipts Deposited to General Fund During Year 1932:

Convict Labor—Camps	\$158,995.74	
Farm Produce Sold	26,012.12	
Miscellaneous	<u>44,499.18</u>	<u>\$229,507.04</u>

1931 Cotton Crop in Storage.

**AVERAGE POPULATION AND COST PER CAPITA
FOR FISCAL YEAR (1931—1932)**

AS COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1930—31

	Year Ended June 30, 1932		Year Ended June 30, 1931		Cost
	Population	Cost	Population	Cost	Decrease
Central Prison	622	\$159.00	475	\$227.00	29.95%
Caledonia Farm	851	129.00	751	206.00	37.37%
Cary Farm	301	142.00	231	195.00	27.17%
All Camps	<u>1,060</u>	<u>163.00</u>	<u>978</u>	<u>260.00</u>	<u>37.30%</u>
	<u>2,834</u>	<u>\$150.00</u>	<u>2,435</u>	<u>\$231.00</u>	<u>35.06%</u>
Administration	<u>2,834</u>	<u>\$ 6.70</u>	<u>2,435</u>	<u>\$ 10.00</u>	<u>33.00%</u>
Auxiliary to Prison					
Care and Custody	<u>2,834</u>	<u>\$ 11.18</u>	<u>2,435</u>	<u>\$ 17.00</u>	<u>34.23%</u>

**COST PER CAPITA BY OBJECTS BASED ON AVERAGE POPULATION
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1931—32
AS COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1930—31**

	Year Ended June 30, 1932		Year Ended June 30, 1931	
	EXPENSE	COST	EXPENSE	COST
Prisoners		2,834		2,435
Salaries and Wages	\$165,749.83	\$58.49	\$187,919.82	\$ 77.17
Supplies and Material Including Farm and Garden Produce Consumed	209,744.60	74.01	306,375.72	125.82
1932				
Purchased	\$143,179.29			
Produced	\$ 66,565.31			
	\$209,744.60			
1931				
Purchased	\$229,083.22			
Produced	\$ 77,292.50			
	\$306,375.72			
Postage Telephone Telegrams	2,965.14	1.05	3,144.42	1.29
Travel Expense	2,732.14	96	7,441.66	3.06
Motor Vehicle Operations	5,061.01	1.79	5,877.09	2.41
Power Light Water	12,251.00	4.33	10,613.66	4.36
Repairs and Alterations	911.53	33	1,745.76	72
General Expense	9,579.41	3.39	17,281.26	7.10
Current Obligations	244.37	.09	2,605.72	1.06
Equipment	16,175.45	5.67	20,547.25	8.44
Total	<u>\$425,414.48</u>	<u>\$150.11</u>	<u>\$563,552.36</u>	<u>\$231.43</u>
Cost Per Day for actual maintenance of prisoners		.4101		.6341
Administration	\$19,022.19	\$ 6.70	\$ 24,038.75	\$ 10.00
Auxiliary to Prison Care and Custody	<u>\$31,695.14</u>	<u>\$11.18</u>	<u>\$ 42,591.35</u>	<u>\$ 17.00</u>
Farm Operations	\$74,611.21		\$79,900.00	
Industries	<u>\$4,903.71</u>		<u>\$30,395.46</u>	
	\$555,646.73		\$740,477.92	
LESS: Store Room	<u>\$9,088.90</u>		<u>\$11,212.94</u>	
	\$546,557.83		\$729,264.98	
Imprest Cash	<u> </u>		<u>\$1,000.00</u>	
Cash Expenditures (Net)	\$546,557.83		\$730,264.98	

FOOD AND PROVISIONS COST
FISCAL YEAR 1930—31 and 1931—32

	1932	1931
Food Cost Per Meal		
Rations Served	3,111,732	2,666,325
Cost of Food and Provisions	\$131,449.93	\$190,341.33
Per Capita, Per Meal	.0422	.0713
By Units		
Central Prison	.0413	.0533
Caledonia Farm	.0431	.0793
Cary Farm	.0466	.0718
All Camps	.0407	.0737

REVENUE AND EXPENSE—PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 1931

REVENUE:

Unexpended Balance at July 1, 1930: (Corrected)

Central Prison	\$ 1,492.79	
Caledonia Farm	5.42	
Cary Farm	732.11	
New Prison Farm	<u>400,000.00</u>	\$402,230.32

Receipts:

Fire Insurance Cary Farm	<u>7,500.00</u>	\$409,730.32
--------------------------	-----------------	--------------

EXPENSE

Central Prison	\$ 1,175.00	
Caledonia Farm	311.05	
Cary Farm	<u>3,159.80</u>	\$ 4,645.85

BALANCE UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1931		\$405,084.47
---	--	---------------------

REVENUE AND EXPENSE—PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

Year Ended June 30, 1932

REVENUE:

Unexpended Balance July 1, 1931:

Central Prison	\$	317.79	
Caledonia Farm		5.42	
Cary Farm		4,761.26	
New Prison Farm		<u>\$400,000.00</u>	\$405,084.47

RECEIPTS:

Sale of Transmission Line—Caledonia		<u>5,000.00</u>	\$410,084.47
-------------------------------------	--	-----------------	--------------

EXPENSE:

New Prison Farm—Preliminary Work		5,855.17	
Caledonia Farm—2 Barns		1,275.00	
Caledonia Farm—Potato Curing House		821.81	
Caledonia Farm—Flour Mill		359.88	
Camp Polk—Potato Curing House		<u>1,041.05</u>	\$ 9,352.91

EXCESS REVENUE OVER EXPENSE			<u>\$400,731.56</u>
-----------------------------	--	--	---------------------

PROOF:

Balance 1927 P. I. Appropriation Account	391,293.32
Balance 1927 P. I. Allotment Account	9,698.12
Balance N. C. State Treasurer	<u>100.00</u>
	\$401,091.44

LESS:

Deposit Received in July for June Expenditures	\$ 359.88	<u>\$400,731.56</u>
--	-----------	---------------------

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Date of opening (Founded by an act of the General Assembly)
April 12, 1869

2. Plant

Value of Property:

Real Estate including buildings	\$ 3,005,772.53
Personal property	238,185.86
TOTAL	\$ 3,243,958.39

YEARS ENDING

June 30, 1931 June 30, 1932

3. Total acreage of property owned	9,211	9,211
Additional acreage rented	1,800	1,800
Total acreage under cultivation during year	7,435	7,435

4. Officers and Employees

Actually in Service at End of Year

	June 30, 1931			June 30, 1932		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Superintendent	1		1	1		1
Auditor	1		1	1		1
Book-keeper	1		1	1		1
Chief Clerk		1	1		1	1
Warden	2		2	2		2
Physicians	2		2	2		2
Surgeon	1		1	1		1
Specialist				1		1
Dentist	1		1	1		1
Druggist	1		1	1		1
Deputy Warden				1		1
Chaplain	1		1	1		1
Camp Inspector	1		1	1		1
Supervising Steward ..	1		1	1		1
Supervisors	25		25	22		22
Assistant Supervisor ..	1		1			
Overseers	33		33	20		20
Foremen	10		10	17		17
Matrons		3	3		4	4
Stewards	19		19	20		20
Corporals	14		14	16		16
Guards	201		201	251		251
Watchman	1		1			
TOTAL	317	4	321	361	5	366

Movement of Prison Population

	Years Ending									
	June 30, 1931					June 30, 1932				
	White					Negro				
	Total	T	M	F		Total	T	M	F	
1. In institution	2317	1107	1085	22	1210	1145	1230	1199	31	1455
2. In custody outside institutions	0									
3. Total prisoners first of year (sum of items 1 and 2)	2317	1107	1085	22	1210	1145	1230	1199	31	1455
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR										
4. From Courts	1540	848	821	27	692	657	749	724	25	587
5. Transferred from other institutions	58	35	32	3	23	17	6	38	2	29
6. Parole violators returned	10	9	9		1	1	18	17	1	1
7. Escapes recaptured	186	122	122		64	64	128	128		94
8. Other	37	24	23	1	13	13	32	28	4	10
9. Total admissions (sum of items 4 to 8 inclusive)	1831	1038	1007	31	793	752	967	935	32	720
10. (Sum of items 3 and 9)	4148	2145	2092	53	2003	1897	2197	2134	63	2175
DISCHARGED DURING YEAR										
11. Discharged on expiration of sentence	834	493	479	14	341	310	548	535	13	405
12. Paroled	262	216	211	5	46	42	137	134	3	43
13. Pardoned	1	1	1				3	3		
14. Commuted	0						0			
15. Escaped from institutions	208	126	126		82	82	132	131	1	140
16. Escaped while outside institution	0						0			
17. Died	41	10	10		31	31	15	15		33
18. Transferred to other institutions	82	41	39	2	41	35	42	38	4	25
19. Other	35	28	27	1	7	7	32	28	4	9
20. Total discharges (sum of items 11 to 19 inclusive)	1463	915	893	22	548	507	909	884	25	655
PRISONERS ON BOOKS AT END OF YEAR										
21. In institutions	2685	1230	1199	31	1455	1390	1288	1250	38	1520
22. In custody outside institutions	0						0			
23. Total prisoners end of year (sum of items 21 and 22)	2685	1230	1199	31	1455	1390	1288	1250	38	1520
24. Sum of items 20 and 23 should equal items 10	4148	2145	2092	53	2003	1897	2197	2134	63	2175
25. Average daily resident prison population during year	2435					2834				
26. Normal capacity	1200					1200				

**Prison Conduct Grade with Reference to Physical Condition
Classification of Prisoners in Prison at End of Year.**

Year Ending June 30, 1932						
Prison Conduct Grade		Physical Condition Classification				
		TOTAL	A	B	C	D
A	-----	630	395	170	53	12
B	-----	1787	1079	521	170	17
C	-----	391	261	106	19	5
TOTAL		2808	1735	797	242	34

ADMISSIONS WITH REFERENCE TO AGE AND OFFENSE

Year Ending June 30, 1931

OFFENSE	Total	AGE										
		Under 15 years	15 to 16 years	16 to 18 years	18 to 21 years	21 to 25 years	25 to 30 years	30 to 40 years	40 to 50 years	50 to 60 years	60 to 70 years	70 years and over
Total	1540	10	37	110	210	302	372	353	111	24	7	4
Homicide	217	4	15	31	33	34	33	33	21	11	2	
Rape	56				5	8	20	19	1	3		
Robbery	77			11	17	18	19	9	3			
Assault	72		1	2	10	23	16	13	1	2	2	2
Burglary	511			1	10	96	154	196	51	3		
Forgery	61			6	8	19	15	12	1			
Larceny	453	5	20	45	105	83	99	64	30	1	1	
Sex offense not rape	39	1		5	8	11	9	2	2	1		
Others	54		1	9	14	10	7	5	2	2	2	2

Year Ending June 30, 1932

Total	1336	3	43									
				101	209	409	270	180	84	23	12	2
Homicide	254		4	14	49	61	46	32	39	5	4	
Rape	30	1	1	2	2	10	3	4	3	1	1	
Robbery	114			4	14	33	38	19	6			
Assault	48		3	7	6	9	14	3	4	2		
Burglary	484		14	31	53	196	91	72	14	10	3	
Forgery	51			3	8	19	12	11				
Larceny	299	2	19	35	72	74	59	27	9	1	1	
Sex offense not rape	34		1	3	4	3	5	9	5	2	1	1
Others	22		1	2	1	4	2	3	4	2	2	1

Admissions with Reference to Age, Race and Marital Status

AGE	Total	White					Negro				
		Year Ending June 30, 1931									
		Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Total
TOTAL	1540	490	281	51	26	848	443	216	27	6	692
Under 15 Yrs.	10	4				4	6				6
15 to 16 Yrs.	37	13				13	24				24
16 to 18 Yrs.	110	49	11	2	1	63	37	8	1	1	47
18 to 21 Yrs.	210	85	36	6	2	129	57	23	1		81
21 to 24 Yrs.	302	92	32	9	8	136	124	34	6	2	166
25 to 30 Yrs.	372	83	73	17	11	184	98	82	11	2	188
30 to 40 Yrs.	353	138	84	8	5	235	78	35	4	1	118
40 to 50 Yrs.	111	22	32	6	3	63	21	24	3		48
50 to 60 Yrs.	24	2	10	2	1	15	2	6	1		9
60 to 70 Yrs.	7	1	3	1		5		2			2
70 Yrs. & over	4	1				1	1	2			3

AGE	Total	White					Negro				
		Year Ending June, 30, 1932									
		Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Total
TOTAL	1336	417	248	63	21	749	339	208	31	9	587
Under 15 Yrs.	3	1				1	2				2
15 to 16 Yrs.	43	18				18	25				25
16 to 18 Yrs.	101	58	7	1	1	67	28	6			34
18 to 21 Yrs.	209	86	28	12	2	128	59	22			81
21 to 24 Yrs.	409	139	58	24	2	223	124	56	6	3	186
25 to 30 Yrs.	270	62	62	15	6	145	56	39	12	8	125
30 to 40 Yrs.	180	38	48	7	8	101	28	39	6	6	79
40 to 50 Yrs.	84	12	26	3	2	43	13	24	4		41
50 to 60 Yrs.	23	1	13			14	3	4	2		9
60 to 70 Yrs.	12	2	5	1		8	1	2	1		4
70 Yrs. & over	2		1			1		1			1

ADMISSIONS WITH REFERENCE TO SENTENCE AND OFFENSE

Year Ending June 30, 1931

BIENNIAL REPORT

65

SENTENCE	Total	OFFENSE							
		Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Forgery	Larceny	Sex offenses except rape	*Burglary
INDETERMINATE MAXIMUM	1540	217	56	77	72	61	453	39	511
	Total								
	Under 2 Years	10	1	1	14	20	134	5	115
	2 to 2.99 Years	12		8	10	15	83	6	92
	3 to 3.99 Years	271	12	9	12	10	98	8	111
	4 to 4.99 Years	81	10	12	2	6	17	4	20
	5 to 5.99 Years	255	3	20	17	5	76	10	99
	6 to 9.99 Years	126	19	9	5	2	23	4	35
	10 to 10.99 Years	99	4	5	8	1	18	2	28
	11 to 19.99 Years	68	3	8	4	2	4		3
	20 Years and over	82		5					4
	Life	11	4						4
INDETERMINATE MINIMUM	1540	217	56	77	72	61	453	39	511
	Total								
	Under 1 Year	2		6	8	15	60	3	109
	1 to 1.99 Years	20	12	9	22	15	209	7	161
	2 to 2.99 Years	276	3	12	10	7	68	9	137
	3 to 3.99 Years	216	13	14	10	4	71	8	50
	4 to 4.99 Years	57	9	1	2	8	4	2	10
	5 to 5.99 Years	86	3	5	5	4	6	4	27
	6 to 9.99 Years	87	9	10	5	3	19	6	7
	10 to 10.99 Years	26	2	1	3	5	1		2
	11 to 19.99 Years	53	1	9	8		11		1
	20 Years and over	67	4	10	4		4		7
	1540	217	56	77	72	61	453	39	511
	Total								
	Under 1 Year	2		6	8	15	60	3	109
	1 to 1.99 Years	20	12	9	22	15	209	7	161
	2 to 2.99 Years	276	3	12	10	7	68	9	137
	3 to 3.99 Years	216	13	14	10	4	71	8	50
	4 to 4.99 Years	57	9	1	2	8	4	2	10
	5 to 5.99 Years	86	3	5	5	4	6	4	27
	6 to 9.99 Years	87	9	10	5	3	19	6	7
	10 to 10.99 Years	26	2	1	3	5	1		2
	11 to 19.99 Years	53	1	9	8		11		1
	20 Years and over	67	4	10	4		4		7

*Includes offense of Breaking, Entering and Larceny, House Breaking and Larceny.

ADMISSIONS WITH REFERENCE TO SENTENCE AND OFFENSE

Year Ending June 30, 1932

SENTENCE	Total	OFFENSE									
		Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Forgery	Larceny	Sex offenses except rape	*Burglary	Violating Liquor Laws	Other
INDETERMINATE MAXIMUM											
Total	1336	254	30	114	48	51	299	34	484	8	14
Under 2 Years	228	11	2	2	4	31	79	5	87	2	5
2 to 2.99 Years	187	15		5	5	4	59	12	80	3	4
3 to 3.99 Years	193	5	1	5	6	6	21	9	138	1	1
4 to 4.99 Years	51	4	2	2	2	5	16	4	15		1
5 to 5.99 Years	269	49	5	19	12	3	78	3	96	2	2
6 to 9.99 Years	137	41	3	24	7	1	27	1	32		1
10 to 10.99 Years	95	33	8	23	5	1	8		17		
11 to 19.99 Years	83	34	7	20	5		6		11		
20 Years and over	86	59	1	14	2		5		5		
Life	7	3	1						3		
INDETERMINATE MINIMUM											
Total	1336	254	30	114	48	51	299	34	484	8	14
Under 1 Year	144	14		14	5	22	37	7	40	3	2
1 to 1.99 Year	353	23	2	44	12	12	109	8	140	2	1
2 to 2.99 Years	211	8	2	6	5	8	77	11	88	2	4
3 to 3.99 Years	243	24	8	8	2	7	40	2	148	1	
4 to 4.99 Years	55	14	7	2	2	1	5	5	17		2
5 to 5.99 Years	98	29	6	14	7	1	5	1	33		2
6 to 9.99 Years	74	45	2	6	5		11		5		
10 to 10.99 Years	43	17	1	8	1		10		6		
11 to 19.99 Years	55	32		7	7		5		4		
20 Years and over	60	48	2	5	2				3		

*Includes offense of Breaking, Entering and Larceny, House Breaking and Larceny.

Admission with Reference to Offense, Race and Sex

Year Ending June 30, 1931

OFFENSE	Total admissions	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1540	821	27	657	35
1. Homicide:					
Manslaughter (all degrees)	105	56	3	46	46
Murder (all degrees)	112	62	2	44	48
2. Rape:					
Abuse or carnal abuse of infant, child etc.	21	12		9	9
Assault intent to commit Rape (includes "Assault to commit rape")	24	10		14	14
Defiling child, minor, etc	3	2		1	1
Rape, ravishing, or statutory rape (all degrees)	8	6		2	2
3. Robbery:					
Highway robbery	46	12		34	34
Robbery (all degrees)	26	14		12	12
Robbing mail, post office, bank, etc.	5	5			
4. Assault:					
Assault (all degrees)	12	9		3	3
Assault and battery	1			1	1
Attempt to kill	59	25	6	24	28
5. Burglary:					
Breaking and entering and larceny	47	16		27	31
Burglary (all degrees without regard to time of day or night, or nature of structure entered)	179	76		101	103
Housebreaking and larceny	18	7		11	11
Housebreaking and larceny	265	130	4	131	131
Safe blowing	2	2			
6. Forgery:					
Forgery or forging (all degrees)	61	59	1	1	1
7. Larceny: (Including such related offenses as embezzlement, fraud, and having stolen property:					

Admission with Reference to Offense, Race and Sex

Year Ending June 30, 1931

OFFENSE	Total admissions	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Embezzlement, all degrees including appropriating money	13	12		1	
Breach of trust	9	9			
Fraudulent conversion	1	1			
Fraud including—Cheating Defrauding	1	1			
False pretense	7	7			
Having stolen property including automobile theft	48	39		9	
Buying stolen property	24	9		15	
Larceny, all degrees including common theft	350	161		170	
8. Sex offenses, except rape:					19
Bigamy	15	15			9
Crime against nature	6	6			15
Incest	9	9			189
Seduction	6	6			
Sodomy	3	2		1	
9. Violating liquor laws:					
Distilling	9	7			
Prohibition law, violating	2	2			2
10. Driving while intoxicated:					
Drunken driving	3	3			
11. Other:					
Arson	28	17	11		
Trespassing	11	11			
Kidnapping	1	1			

Year Ending June, 30, 1932

OFFENSE	Total admissions	White			Negro		
				Total			Total
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Total	1386	724	25	749	541	46	587
1. Homicide:							
Manslaughter (all degrees)	125	78	1	79	44	2	46
Murder (all degrees)	129	52	1	53	67	9	76
2. Rape:							
Abuse or carnal abuse of infant, child etc.	2	2		2			
Assault intent to commit Rape (includes "Assault to commit rape")	19	15		15	4		4
Defiling child, minor, etc	6	4		4	2		2
Rape, ravishing, or statutory rape (all degrees)	3	2		2	1		1
3. Robbery:							
Highway robbery	50	29		29	21		21
Robbery (all degrees)	64	39		39	25		25
4. Assault:							
Assault (all degrees)	2	2		2			
Attempt to kill	46	19	8	22	16	8	24
5. Burglary:							
Breaking	28	9		9	19		19
Breaking and entering and larceny	182	92		92	90		90
Burglary (all degrees without regard to time of day or night, or nature of structure entered)	15	8		8	7		7
Housebreaking and larceny	259	112	1	113	139	7	146
6. Forgery:							
False checks	3	3		3			
Forgery or forging (all degrees)	48	41		41	7		7
7. Larceny (Including such related offenses as embezzlement, fraud, and having stolen property; Embezzlement, all degrees including appropriating money	34	33	1	34			

Admission with Reference to Offense, Race and Sex

Year Ending June, 30, 1932

OFFENSE	Total admissions	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Breach of trust	4	4			
Fraud including—Cheating Defrauding	4	4			
False pretense	3	3			
Having stolen property including automobile theft	40	31		9	9
Buying stolen property	28	4	2	20	2
Larceny, all degrees including common theft	186	84	16	70	16
8. Sex offenses, except rape:					
Bigamy	15	15			
Crime against nature	1	1			
Incest	4	4			
Seduction	11	11			
Sodomy	1	1			
Abortion	2	2			
9. Violating liquor laws:					
Distilling	3	2			1
Prohibition law, violating	2	2			
10. Driving while intoxicated:					
Drunken driving	2	1			1
11. Other:					
Arson	13	13			
Kidnapping	2	2			

Admissions Under Indeterminate Sentence with Reference to Minimum and Maximum Sentence

Year Ending June 30, 1931

[illegible]

Admission with Reference to Previous Occupations, Race and Sex

OCCUPATION	Year Ending June 30, 1931						Year Ending June 30, 1932					
	White			Negro			White			Negro		
	TOTAL	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T
Advertising	1	1		1								
Aluminum smelter							1					
Artist	1								1			
Asbestos work				2								
Accountant	2	2										
Attorney	1			1								
Auto mechanic	10				10							
Bag printer	1	1		1								
Baker	2	1		1	1							
Banker	8	8		8								
Barber	17	10		10	7							
Baseball player	1	1		1								
Bookkeeper	1	1		1								
Blacksmith	7	6		5			2					
Brick Mason	3				3							
Bridge Work												
Bus Driver	2				2							
Butcher	6	1		1	5							
Butler	1				1							
Bell Boy	3				3							
Cabinet Maker	1	1		1								
Cafe Worker	4	3		3	1							
Carriage Maker												
Cement Finisher	2				2							
Carpenter	22	19		19	3							
Chauffeur	8	1		1	7							
Civil Service												
Clerical	5	5		5								
Clerk	4	4		4								
Coal Miner	3				3							

Admission with Reference to Previous Occupations, Race and Sex

STATE'S PRISON

OCCUPATION	Year Ending June 30, 1931						Year Ending June 30, 1932					
	TOTAL			White			TOTAL			White		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
House Cleaning	1			1								
House Mover	1	1		1								
House Servant	1				1							
Insurance	1	1		1								
Iron Worker	1				1							
Janitor	2			2	2							
Jewelry Worker												
Jockey												
Judge												
Laborer	493	262		262	231		231	209		209	202	1
Lather	1	1		1							1	
Laundry Work	1				1		1					1
Landscaping	1	1		1								
Leather Work												
Lineman	2	2		2				1		1		
Logger	6	4		4				1		1	1	
Longshoreman												
Lumber	2	1		1	1		1					
Machinist	8	5		5	3		3	3		3	3	
Maid	1					1	1					1
Mfg. Perfume	1											
Mfg. X-ties												
Marine Engineer												
Mason	5	2		2	3		3	2		2	5	
Mattress Maker	1	1		1				4		4		
Mechanic	69	51		51	18		18	47		47	12	
Merchant	5	5		5				3		3	1	
Messenger Boy												
Mill Work	6	4		4	2		2	1		1	5	
Miner	2	2		2				3		3		

Admission with Reference to Previous Occupations, Race and Sex

OCCUPATION	Year Ending June 30, 1931						Year Ending June 30, 1932					
	TOTAL			White			TOTAL			White		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Minister	1		1				1				1	1
Moulder	3	2	1	1			2	1	1	1	1	1
Musician	1		1	1			2	1	1	1	1	1
None	13	11	2	2			11	8	3	3		3
Office Work	1	1	1	1			2	2	2	2		2
Painter	23	18	5	5			34	32	32	2		2
Paper Hanger							1	1	1			
Paper Mill	1	1	1									
Pianist	1			1		1						
Pipe Fitter	1	1	1									
Planer												
Plaster	4		4	4								2
Plumber	6	3	3	3			12	6	6	4		1
Poolroom Operator	1		1	1						6		4
Policeman												6
Porter	3		3	3			1	1	1	5		5
Preacher	1		1	1			6	1	1			
Presser	8		8	8			6			6		6
Pressing Clothing	5		5	5			4			4		4
Printer	7	7	7				5	5	5			
Public Work							1	1	1	1		1
Railroad	4		4	4								1
Railroad Brakeman	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		1
Railroad Conductor							1	1	1			1
Railroad Fireman	1		1	1			1	1	1			
Railroad Labor	7	4	3	3			5	1	1	5		5
Realty	1	1	1	3			4	1	1	3		3
Road Construction	4	1	1									
Roofing	1	1	1	3								
Sailor	2	2	2				2	1	1	1		1

Admission with Reference to Previous Occupations, Race and Sex

OCCUPATION	Year Ending June 30, 1931						Year Ending June 30, 1932					
	TOTAL			White			TOTAL			White		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Salesman	4	3	3	1		1	7		7			
Saw Filer	1	1	1				5		1	4		4
Saw Mill	3	1	1	2		2	1			1		1
Sawyer	1	1	1				1					
Section Hand							1		1			
Sheetiron Worker	1			1		1	1		1			
Sheetmetal Worker	1	1	1				1			1		1
Shoemaker	6	3	3	3		3	2		2	2		1
Show Worker	1	1	1				3		2			
Soap Maker												
Soldier	3	2	2	1		1						
Special Officer							1		1			
Steam Engineer	1	1	1									
Steamfitter	1	1	1				5		4	1		1
Steel Worker	1	1	1				1		1			
Stevodore							1			1		1
Student	1			1		1	4		2	3		3
Tailor	7	1	1	6		6	5		1	2		3
Tax Collector	1	1	1				3		1	2		2
Taxi Driver	2	2	2				3		3			
Teacher												
Telephone Worker	2	1	1	1		1	3		1			
Textile Worker	80	78	79	1		1	96	1	94	2		2
Tool Maker	1			1		1						
Tractor Driver	1			1		1	1			1		1
Tr. Bird Dogs							1		1			1
Training Horses							1		1			1
Transfer	1			1		1						
Truck Driver	15	13	13	2		2	10		9	1		1
Turpentine Worker	1		1	1		1						

Admission with Reference to Previous Occupations, Race and Sex

OCCUPATION	Year Ending June 30, 1931					Year Ending June 30, 1932				
	White			Negro		White			Negro	
	TOTAL	M	F	T		M	F	T	M	F
Typewriter Worker										
Vulcanizing										
Waiter	11	4		7		1		1	1	1
Washing Cars	1			1		1		8	10	10
Watchman	2	1		1						
Weaving	1			1		1		1		
Wheeler	1			1						
Wood Worker	6	5		1		3		3		
Nurse	1			1						
TOTAL	1540	821	27	848	657	724	25	749	541	46
				692	35	1386				587

Admissions with reference to County, Race and Sex

COUNTY	Year Ending June 30, 1931						Year Ending June 30, 1932					
	TOTAL			White			Negro			TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Alamance	19	16	16	3		3				22	15	7
Alexander	3	3	3							2	1	1
Alleghany	3	3	3							2	2	2
Anson	7	4	4	3		3				3	1	1
Ashe	2	2	2							4	4	4
Avery	5	5	5							1	1	1
Bertie	2									7	4	4
Beaufort	19	5	5	12	2	2				8	4	4
Bladen	14	12	12	2						2	1	1
Brunswick	1			1						10	8	2
Buncombe	53	36	37	16	1	16				83	62	13
Burke	14	14	14							8	8	6
Cabarrus	21	15	15	6		6				19	15	4
Caldwell	26	19	20	6	1	6				17	14	3
Carteret	10	5	5	5		5				7	4	3
Caswell	2		1	1		1				5	4	1
Catawba	16	16	16							21	20	1
Chatham	16	7	7	9		9				12	4	7
Cherokee	13	11	11	2		2				17	13	1
Chowan	7	4	4	3		3				1	3	1
Cleveland	15	5	5	10		10				21	7	1
Camden	2	2	2									13
Clay	3	3	3							2	2	2
Columbus	23	16	16	7		7				18	14	4
Craven	33	5	5	27	1	28				26	5	17
Currituck										3		3
Cumberland	28	9	9	17	2	19				19	13	5
Dare	1			1		1						
Davidson	18	5	5	13		13				5	4	1
Davie	4	3	3	1		1				4	2	2

79

COUNTY

Admissions with reference to County, Race and Sex

COUNTY	Year Ending June, 30, 1931						Year Ending June, 30, 1932					
	TOTAL			White			Negro			TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Montgomery	5		4	1		1	3		1	2		2
Moore	41	12	24	17		17	16	1	3	13		13
Nash	26	5	5	21		21	16		8	5	3	8
New Hanover	28	12	13	15		15	25		13	12		12
Northampton	5			5		5	13		4	9		9
Onslow	10	6	6	4		4	11		7	4		4
Orange	8	5	5	3		3	7		4	2	1	3
Pender	6	2	2	4		4	5		1	4		4
Pasquotank	7	2	2	5		5	8		2	5	1	6
Perquimans												
Pitt	35	11	11	24		24	15		8	7		7
Person	9	8	8	1		1	3		2	1		1
Polk	14	9	9	5		5	3		1	2		2
Pamlico	9	2	7	7		7	3		3	3		3
Randolph	17	13	13	2		4	4		2	2		2
Richmond	18	5	5	13		13	11		6	5		5
Robeson	38	29	29	9		9	18		14	4		4
Rockingham	15	12	12	3		3	11		4	4	3	7
Rowan	28	15	18	10		10	20		12	7	1	8
Rutherford	11	10	10	1		1	12		9	2		2
Sampson	10	6	6	4		4	9		3	6		6
Scotland	13	7	7	6		6	7		5	2		2
Stanly	15	11	11	4		4	4		1	3		3
Stokes	10	5	5	5		5	5		5	3		3
Surry	6	6	6				12		9	3		
Swain	2	2	2				2		1	2		
Tyrrell							1			1		1
Transylvania	3	2	2	1		1	6		6	2		2
Union	9	3	3	6		6	9		7	7		7
Vance	7	5	5	1		1	18		10	6	1	7
Wake	84	37	39	42	3	45	64	2	28	31	3	34

Admissions with reference to County, Race and Sex

[illegible]

ADMISSIONS WITH REFERENCE TO AGE AND PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS

Year Ending June 30, 1931

82

STATE'S PRISON

AGE	Total admissions	First offenders	Recidivists						
			Total	Not previously committed to prisons or reformatories but committed to other penal institutions such as jails and county workhouses			Previously committed to prison and reformatories		
				1 time	2 times	3 or more times	1 time	2 times	3 or more times
Total all ages	1540	1034	506	297	102	52	35	17	3
Under 15 Years	10	8	2				2		
15 to 16 Years	37	30	7	3			4		
16 to 18 Years	110	91	19	12	3		3	1	
18 to 21 Years	210	146	64	46	9		7	2	
21 to 25 Years	302	196	106	72	17	7	4	6	
25 to 30 Years	372	223	149	73	37	27	8	3	1
30 to 40 Years	353	239	114	68	27	11	4	3	1
40 to 50 Years	111	84	27	16	4	4	2	1	1
50 to 60 Years	24	13	11	2	4	2	1		
60 to 70 Years	7	2	5	3	1	1			
70 Years and over	4	2	2	2					

Year Ending June 30, 1932									
Total all ages	1336	951	385	215	71	29	51	16	3
Under 15 Years	3	3							
15 to 16 Years	43	33	10	2			8		
16 to 18 Years	101	64	37	22	7	1	7		
18 to 21 Years	209	132	77	45	11	3	11	7	
21 to 25 Years	409	307	102	54	18	8	12	9	1
25 to 30 Years	270	158	112	66	27	12	6		1
30 to 40 Years	180	150	30	18	7	3	2		
40 to 50 Years	84	68	16	8	1	2	4		1
50 to 60 Years	23	22	1				1		
60 to 70 Years	12	12							
70 Years and over	2	2							

ADMISSIONS WITH REFERENCE TO GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS

Year Ending June 30, 1931

OFFENSE	Total admissions	First offenders	Total	Recidivists					
				Not previously committed to prisons or reformatories but committed to other penal institutions such as jails and county workhouses			Previously committed to prison and reformatories		
				1 time	2 times	3 or more times	1 time	2 times	3 or more times
Homicide	217	157	60	33	12	7	8		
Rape	56	35	21	12	7	2			
Robbery	77	47	30	15	6	3	3	3	
Assault	72	49	23	19	4				
*Burglary	511	356	155	97	32	11	7	7	1
Forgery	61	38	23	15	7		1		
Larceny	453	273	180	97	34	28	14	7	
Sex offenses except rape	39	33	6	5					1
Violating Liquor Law	11	8	3	2			1		
Other	43	38	5	2		1	1		1
Grand Total	1540	1034	506	297	102	52	35	17	3

Year Ending June 30, 1932

Homicide	254	193	61	41	16	2	2		
Rape	30	27	3	1	1	1			
Robbery	114	76	38	10	9	10	5	3	1
Assault	48	32	16	7	4	1	4		
*Burglary	484	324	160	88	26	8	27	9	2
Forgery	51	42	9	9					
Larceny	299	208	91	55	15	6	11	4	
Sex offenses except rape	34	29	5	2		1	2		
Violating Liquor Law	5	4	1	1					
Other	17	16	1	1					
Grand Total	1836	951	385	215	71	29	51	16	3

*Includes offense of Breaking, Entering and Larceny, House Breaking and Larceny.

Degree of Education with Reference to Offense and Race

Year Ending June 30, 1931

OFFENSE	Total	White					Negro								
		Unable to read and write	Read and write	Com- mon School	Gram- mar School	High School	College	Total	Unable to read and write	Read and write	Com- mon School	Gram- mar School	High School	College	Total
Total	1540	90	26	344	235	137	16	848	168	22	363	71	63	5	692
Homicide	217	13	4	48	33	19	2	119	31	3	46	9	8	1	98
Rape	56	3	1	12	8	5	1	30	7		14	3	2		26
Robbery	77	5	1	17	12	7		42	8	1	19	4	3		35
Assault	72	4	1	16	11	6	1	39	8	1	18	3	3		33
*Burglary	511	31	9	119	80	47	5	291	52	7	117	22	20	2	220
Forgery	61	3	1	14	9	5	1	33	7		16	3	2		28
Larceny	453	26	7	99	67	39	5	243	49	7	112	21	19	2	210
Sex offenses except rape	39	2		9	6	3		21	2	3	9	2	2		18
Violating liquor laws	11	1		1	2	2		6			2	1	2		5
Driving while intoxicated	8				1	1		2					1		1
Other	40	2	1	9	6	3	1	22	4		10	3	1		18

Year Ending June 30, 1932

OFFENSE	Total	Unable to read and write	Read and write	Common School	Grammar School	High School	College	Total	Unable to read and write	Read and write	Common School	Grammar School	High School	College	Total
		84	9	323	139	119	25	749	155	15	313	63	37	4	587
Total	1336	84	9	323	139	119	25	749	155	15	313	63	37	4	587
Homicide	254	17		64	38	24	5	148	28	3	56	11	7	1	106
Rape	30	2	1	6	4	2	1	16	3		9	2			14
Robbery	114	8	1	27	15	10	2	63	13	1	28	6	3		51
Assault	48	3		4	6	4	1	26	4	1	13	3	1		22
*Burglary	484	30	3	116	68	43	10	270	61	5	108	22	16	2	214
Forgery	51	3		13	7	5		28	4	1	14	3	1		23
Larceny	299	17	3	73	44	26	4	167	35	3	71	14	8	1	132
Sex offenses except rape	34	2	1	7	4	3	1	18	4	1	9	1			16
Violating liquor laws	5			1	1			3	1		1				2
Driving while intoxicated	2	1						1	1						1
Other	15	1		4	2	2		9	1		4	1			6

*Includes offense of Breaking, Entering and Larceny, House Breaking and Larceny.

LOCATION	Years Ending													
	TOTAL	June 30, 1931						TOTAL	June 30, 1932					
		White			Negro				White			Negro		
		T	M	F	T	M	F		T	M	F	T	M	F
Central Prison	595	260	229	31	335	270	65	635	317	279	38	318	245	73
Cary Farm	232	232						305	305					
Caledonia Farm	840	603	603		237	237		841	533	533		308	308	
CAMPS:														
Lumber Bridge	23	23												
Roxboro	64				64	64		48				48	48	
Castle Hayne	19				19	19		75				75	75	
Jacksonville								81				81	81	
Louisburg								100				100	100	
Wendell	102				102	102								
Hiddenite	142				142	142								
Granite Quarry	48	48						73	73					
Troy								13				13		
Beaufort	19				19	19								
Snow Hill	18				18	18								
Crumpler	60				60	60								
Warrenville								80				80	80	
Burgaw	34				34	34		85				85	85	
Holly Ridge	34				34	34								
Yadkinville								72				72	72	
Dobson								69				69	69	
Mocksville								56	56					
Rolesville	132				132	132		83				83	83	
Clinton	23				23	23								
Elizabethtown								25				25	25	
Winston Salem	68				68	68		64				64	64	
New Holland	48	48						4						
Bethel	16	16								4				
Stokesdale	93				93	93		84				84	84	
Greystone	59				59	59								
Caswell Tr. School	12				12	12		9				9	9	
Game Farm	4				4	4		6				6	6	
TOTALS	2685	1230	1199	31	1455	1390	65	2808	1288	1250	38	1520	1447	73

DEATHS IN PRISON WITH REFERENCE TO CAUSE, RACE AND SEX

Year Ending June 30, 1931

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	41	10		31	
Killed	5	1		4	
From wounds	2	2			
Tuberculosis	4				
Pneumonia	8				
Apoplexy	1				
Heart Trouble	1				
Typhoid Fever	1	1		1	
Syphilis	1				
Asthma	2	1		1	
Unknown	15	5		10	
Gumma Tumor	1			1	

DEATHS IN PRISON WITH REFERENCE TO CAUSE, RACE AND SEX

Year Ending June 30, 1932

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	48	15		31	2
Killed					
From wounds	5	3		2	
Gastric Ulcer	1			1	
Drowned	1	1			
Heart Trouble	3	1			
Syphilis	5			2	
Appendicitis	1	1		4	
Obstruction of Bowels	3	3			1
Tuberculosis	8	2			
Blood Poison	1	1		6	
Meningitis	5	1		4	
Cerebral Tumor	1				
Abscess of Brain	1			1	1
Bright's Disease	1			1	1
Metral Stenosis	1			1	1
Pneumonia	1			1	1
Paralysis	2			2	2
Hemorrhage	2			2	2
Stomach Trouble	1	1			
Influenza	1			1	
Pulmonitis	2			1	1
Septicemia	1			1	

DISCHARGES ON EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE AND BY PAROLE OR PARDON WITH REFERENCE TO OFFENSE AND TIME SERVED.

Year Ending June 30, 1931

METHOD OF DISCHARGE AND OFFENSE		TIME SERVED						
		Under 1 year	1 to 1.99 years	2 to 2.99 years	3 to 3.99 years	4 to 4.99 years	5 to 5.99 years	10 years and over
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	Total	834	311	90	54	35	44	14
	Homicide	81	19	11	10	6	17	7
	Rape	2		1				1
	Robbery	20	6	3	1	5		4
	Assault	12	1		3	2	5	1
	Burglary	155	41	32	7	8	4	
	Forgery	46	24	3	1			
	Larceny	216	81	25	21	12	14	1
	Other	302	157	15	11	2	4	
	PAROLE OR PARDON							
	Total	263	79	30	20	13	23	9
	Homicide	61	9	7	10	6	16	7
	Rape	3						
	Robbery	3	1	1		1	2	
	Assault	1					1	
	Burglary	5		2	1		2	
	Forgery	3	3					
	Larceny	24	7	3	1	3	1	
	Other	163	59	17	8	3	1	2

*Includes offense of Breaking, Entering and Larceny, House Breaking and Larceny.

DISCHARGES ON EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE AND BY PAROLE OR PARDON WITH REFERENCE TO OFFENSE AND TIME SERVED.

Year Ending June, 30, 1932

METHOD OF DISCHARGE AND OFFENSE		Total	TIME SERVED							
			Under 1 year	1 to 1.99 years	2 to 2.99 years	3 to 3.99 years	4 to 4.99 years	5 to 5.99 years	10 years and over	
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE										
Total		953	423	326	85	42	42	32	3	
Homicide		63	13	14	6	9	10	8	3	
Rape		2					1	1		
Robbery		35	8	10	4	2	5	6		
Assault		8	2		2		1	3		
*Burglary		175	72	59	22	11	7	4		
Forgery		48	27	16	5					
Larceny		284	119	111	24	16	9	5		
Others		338	182	116	22	4	9	5		
PAROLE OR PARDON										
Total		183	71	72	10	8	7	12	3	
Homicide		50	7	16	4	4	7	11	1	
Rape		1							1	
Robbery		5	1	2				1	1	
Assault		1	1							
*Burglary		2		2						
Forgery		4	3	1						
Larceny		33	7	21						
Others		87	52	30	3	2				

*Includes offense of Breaking, Entering and Larceny, House Breaking and Larceny.

DISCHARGE ON EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE AND BY PAROLE OR PARDON WITH REFERENCE TO SENTENCE AND TIME SERVED.

Year Ending June 30, 1931

METHOD OF DISCHARGE AND SENTENCE	Total	TIME SERVED						
		Under 1 year	1 to 1.99 years	2 to 2.99 years	3 to 3.99 years	4 to 4.99 years	5 to 9.99 years	10 years and over
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE DEFINITE								
Total								
Under 2 Years								
2 to 2.99 Years								
3 to 3.99 Years								
4 to 4.99 Years								
5 to 5.99 Years								
6 to 9.99 Years								
10 to 10.99 Years								
11 to 19.99 Years								
20 Years and over								
Life								
MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE								
Total	834	286	311	90	64	35	44	14
Under 2 Years	237	221	15	1				
2 to 2.99 Years	160	33	113	14				
3 to 3.99 Years	194	24	126	27	16		1	
4 to 4.99 Years	68	2	17	20	16	13		
5 to 5.99 Years	120	5	38	24	20	20	13	
6 to 9.99 Years	13	1	2	3	2	2	5	5
10 to 10.99 Years	23			1			15	3
11 to 19.99 Years	9						6	6
20 Years and over	10						4	
Life								

DISCHARGE ON EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE AND BY PAROLE OR PARDON WITH REFERENCE TO SENTENCE AND TIME SERVED.

Year Ending June, 30, 1931

PAROLE OR PARDON DEFINITE	Total	TIME SERVED						
		Under 1 year	1 to 1.99 years	2 to 2.99 years	3 to 3.99 years	4 to 4.99 years	5 to 9.99 years	10 years and over
Total	263	89	79	30	20	13	23	9
Under 2 Years	21	21						
2 to 2.99 Years	31	21	8	2				
3 to 3.99 Years	35	13	17	5				
4 to 4.99 Years	13	3	6	2		2		
5 to 5.99 Years	40	7	21	8	4			
6 to 9.99 Years	38	7	9	9	8	4	1	
10 to 10.99 Years	29	5	9	4	8	2	6	
11 to 19.99 Years	21	6	5		3	2	5	
20 Years and over	29	5	4		2	2	9	7
Life	6	1				1	2	2
MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE								
Total								
Under 2 Years								
2 to 2.99 Years								
3 to 3.99 Years								
4 to 4.99 Years								
5 to 5.99 Years								
6 to 9.99 Years								
10 to 10.99 Years								
11 to 19.99 Years								
20 Years and over								
Life								

DISCHARGE ON EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE AND BY PAROLE OR PARDON WITH REFERENCE TO SENTENCE AND TIME SERVED.

Year Ending June 30, 1932

METHOD OF DISCHARGE AND SENTENCE	Total	TIME SERVED					
		Under 1 year	1 to 1.99 years	2 to 2.99 years	3 to 3.99 years	4 to 4.99 years	5 to 9.99 years and over
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE DEFINITE							
Total							
Under 2 Years							
2 to 2.99 Years							
3 to 3.99 Years							
4 to 4.99 Years							
5 to 5.99 Years							
6 to 6.99 Years							
10 to 10.99 Years							
11 to 19.99 Years							
20 Years and over							
Life							
MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE							
Total	953	423	326	85	42	42	32
Under 2 Years	328	308	20				
2 to 2.99 Years	211	79	128	4			
3 to 3.99 Years	140	29	101	8	2		
4 to 4.99 Years	51	3	26	15	5	1	1
5 to 5.99 Years	164	4	44	51	27	30	8
6 to 6.99 Years	37		6	6	7	9	9
10 to 10.99 Years	17			1	1	2	11
11 to 19.99 Years	4						3
20 Years and over	1		1				2
Life							1

DISCHARGE ON EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE AND BY PAROLE OR PARDON WITH REFERENCE TO SENTENCE AND TIME SERVED

Year Ending June 30, 1932

PAROLE OR PARDON DEFINITE	Total	TIME SERVED						
		Under 1 years	1 to 1.99 years	2 to 2.99 years	3 to 3.99 years	4 to 4.99 years	5 to 9.99 years	10 years and over
Total								
Under 2 Years								
2 to 2.99 Years								
3 to 3.99 Years								
4 to 4.99 Years								
5 to 5.99 Years								
6 to 6.99 Years								
10 to 10.99 Years								
11 to 19.99 Years								
20 Years and over								
Life								
MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE								
Total	183	71	72	10	8	7	12	3
Under 2 Years	11	9	2					
2 to 2.99 Years	19	17	2					
3 to 3.99 Years	24	12	12					
4 to 4.99 Years	9	3	4	2	1			
5 to 5.99 Years	42	14	24	3			1	
6 to 9.99 Years	32	14	15	2				
10 to 10.99 Years	16	2	6	3		3	2	
11 to 19.99 Years	20		5		6	4	5	
20 Years and over	9		2		1		3	
Life	1						1	

FORM 1

STANDARDIZED FORMS FOR PAROLE SYSTEM

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANT FOR PAROLE

First: The applicant must serve one-half of the sentence or sentences as pronounced by Court.

Second: A prisoner applying for parole must furnish the office of the Superintendent of the State Prison with the name of First Friend. This must be a citizen of the community in which the prisoner will live, should he receive a parole, and cannot be a relative nor an attorney interested in the case.

Third: The First Friend must either employ the applicant or secure him employment for a period of at least six months.

Fourth: When an application for parole has been refused, no further consideration should be asked until a period of six month has expired, unless some new and important condition arises which did not exist when the application was first considered.

Fifth: The Application Form and the First Friend Form should both be sent to the office of the Superintendent at the same time, as the separate filing of these frequently causes a delay. No case is considered filed until both these forms are on file in the Superintendents office.

Sixth: Upon completion of all forms which may be required in your case the complete file will be forwarded to the office of the Governor of North Carolina for such action as he may deem proper.

FORM 2

**APPLICATION FOR PAROLE
THE STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**

Raleigh, N. C. _____, 193 ..

To the Superintendent STATE PRISON:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to apply through you for parole.

If you will present application for parole for me, and should the Parole be granted, I promise on my honor that I will remain at liberty without violating the laws, and that I will not violate any of the provisions or conditions of my parole.

I was convicted of _____ at the _____ term 19__ in the _____ Court of _____ and sentenced to _____ years in the _____ by Judge _____ on the _____ day of __ 19__ I was received in the prison _____ day of 19__

Very respectfully,

Prison Register No. _____

I hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the crime, term of Court and date of entrance into this prison.

Warden.

FORM 3

STATEMENT OF FIRST FRIEND OR ADVISOR

----- (Postoffice)
 ----- (County)
 ----- (State)
 -----, 19

To the Superintendent STATE PRISON:

Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that I am a citizen and taxpayer in the above named County and State, and I am engaged in the business of ----- That -----, who is an applicant for parole from the -----, has been personally known to me for ----- years, and I desire to act as his first friend or advisor while he is on parole.

If you will grant a parole to him I will agree to employ or obtain employment for him until the end of his parole, at an initial compensation of ----- Dollars and ----- Cents per ----- I further agree to report promptly to the office of the Superintendent of the State Prison any unnecessary absence from work, intemperance, bad associations, or other violations of any conditions of his parole, and I further expressly agree that I will promptly and truly certify the correctness of the personal monthly reports which are or may be required of him while on parole.

Very respectfully,

 First Friend.

FORM 4

THE STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT
 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
 REPORT OF INVESTIGATING OFFICER

Investigation Begun ----- Completed ----- Name ----- Prison Number -----
 Aliases ----- Color ----- Age ----- Mentality ----- Health in General -----
 At Present ----- Remarks: ----- Born at ----- Date ----- Marital
 Relations: Single -- Married -- Divorced -- Widowed -- Previous Marriages
 ----- Grade in School ----- Number of years attended school ----- Used
 Tobacco ----- Drugs ----- Liquor ----- Was raised at (home or elsewhere) -----
 Size and type of community in which prisoner was brought up -----
 Left home at the age of ----- Because ----- Mobility before conviction -----
 Were you employed at time of crime? ----- Name and address of employer -----
 Nature of business ----- Kind of work you were doing ----- At ----- Wages -----
 Time employed ----- Years ----- Previous employment ----- Why employment
 was changed ----- Father's name ----- Born ----- Mother's Name ----- Born -----
 Residence ----- Parents living together -- Divorced ----- (When) ----- Was
 years old when father died. Was ----- years old when mother died.

Brothers ----- Address ----- Sisters ----- Name of wife ----- How long
 married? ----- Age ----- Residence ----- Health and occupation before
 marriage ----- Now ----- Children—Name, ages, occupation, health, criminal
 records:

They are with_____ Were you living with and supporting family at the time of arrest?_____ If not, why not?_____ Date received _____ Sentence_____ Crime _____ Sentence in years _____ Pleaded _____ Convicted at _____ Size and type of community in which crime was committed _____ Name of Judge _____ Prosecuting Attorney _____ Arrested by whom? _____ Counsel for Defense _____ The offense was committed on or about _____ Hour _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year _____ Associates in the crime were _____ Disposition of their case _____ Now at _____ Inmate arrested _____ times on the following charges _____ Inmate was in prison, reformatory, reform school or jail before at _____ Crime _____ Term _____ Date _____ Has this record been verified at Bureau of Identification? _____ Kind of work done since in prison _____ Inmate's version of offense and what prompted the commission of the crime: _____ In shooting cases always find out when and how the weapon was obtained and why it was carried: _____ His statement as to the witnesses against him. Name, address, testimony, and why they were opposed to him: _____ Does he think punishment just, or how much of it just? _____ Reasons why he thinks he should have a parole _____ Progress of education while in prison _____ Previous employers and reliable business men who will certify as to character _____ Interview or letter from Judge: _____ Interview or letter from Solicitor: _____ Names of those favoring clemency: _____ Protestants: _____ Investigating Officer's impression of prisoner and recommendation: _____

Investigating Officer.

FORM 5

THE STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

REPORT ON PRISONER SEEKING PAROLE

Name of Prisoner: _____ Reg. No. _____ Date of Last Infraction of Rules: _____ Present mental condition: _____ Present physical condition: _____ Have you noticed any change in his attitude toward organized authority since his incarceration? _____ From your observation, do you believe the prisoner a proper subject for parole at this time? _____ Previous Convictions: _____ Detainers: _____ Remarks: _____ Date of this Report: _____ Date of Last Previous Report: _____ Date of Hearing: _____

Warden.

FORM 6

Dear Sir:—

In making application for parole, _____ now serving _____ (Years) in The State Prison for _____ has referred to you, stating that you could give us information as to his past life, the crime for which he was convicted, and the feeling of the people in your community toward him.

There is inclosed herewith our form 6-A which we shall thank you to fill in to the best of your actual knowledge, returning to us in the inclosed envelope.

Awaiting your early reply, and thanking you in advance for any information given, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

FORM 6—A

NAME _____ I have known the above named prisoner for _____
 MARITAL STATUS: Single _____ Married _____ Number of children _____
 Separated _____ Divorced _____ Widowed _____.

HOME CONDITIONS: Parents living together _____ Parents living separated _____
 Parents living divorced _____ Mother dead _____ When _____
 Father dead _____ When _____ Illegitimate child _____ Raised by _____

MOBILITY BEFORE CONVICTION: Native born _____ Foreign born _____
 Always lived in same community _____ Lived in several places in or near State _____
 Some travel, bummed one or two years _____ Transient no fixed residence _____.

PREVIOUS WORK HABITS: Occupation _____ Regularly employed _____
 Irregularly employed _____ Odd jobs only _____ Loafer _____.

SOCIAL TYPE: Responsible citizen _____ Respected workman _____
 Irresponsible young-blood _____ Weak character _____ Ne'er-do-well _____
 Transient hobo _____ Small town or country bully _____ City tough _____.

REMARKS:

Signed _____

Address _____

FORM 7

Dear Sir:—

In making application for parole, _____ now serving _____ in The State Prison for _____ states that you were his counsel.

We will appreciate any information you may give us, relative to the man, his crime, etc.

Respectfully yours,

FORM 8

Dear Sir:—

Application for parole has been made by ----- convicted of ----- and sentenced by Judge ---- to----- (Years) in the State Prison on----

It will greatly aid us in making our investigation and assist us in reaching a proper decision if you will write us a short synopsis of the outstanding facts surrounding this crime, and any information you may have about the applicant's past life, home surroundings, etc., as well as your attitude towards clemency being shown this prisoner.

Respectfully yours,

(The above to Court and other Officers)

FORM 9

Your Honor:

Application for parole will be made to the Governor of North Carolina by ----- convicted of ----- in the Superior Court of ----- County and sentenced by you to ---- in The State Prison on -----.

It would greatly assist the Governor in reaching a proper decision if you will advise us if you have any objection to clemency being extended the applicant, or if you have any information regarding the prisoner that was not in your possession at the time of the trial.

Respectfully yours,

(To trial Judge)

FORM 10

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR ON INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATION FOR PAROLE

Date-----

Name ----- Age ----- Color ---- Nativity ----- Education -----
Occupation ----- Health ----- Habits ----- Family ----- Court -----
Sentence ----- Prison ----- Entered ----- Expires ----- Convicted
before Judge -----.

THE CRIME:—

PRISONER'S STATEMENT:—

INVESTIGATING OFFICER'S REPORT:—

COMMUNICATION FROM JUDGE:—

COMMUNICATION FROM SOLICITOR:—

WARDEN'S REPORT:—

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS:—

CRIMINAL RECORD:—

CONCLUSIONS OF INVESTIGATING OFFICER:—

Supt. State Prison

FORM 11

Dear Sir:—

BELOW IS A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE ATTACHED PAROLE IS GRANTED.

This parole shall not become operative until the following conditions are agreed to by you:

1. That you go immediately to _____, your first friend and adviser, and report to him in person, and then immediately report to the Superintendent State Prison the fact that you have reported in person to your first friend and advisor.

2. That you will on the first day of each succeeding month, make a full written report to the Superintendent, upon the form provided for that purpose, and that you will submit each report to your first friend and adviser for certification before forwarding same to the Superintendent. That you will promptly and truthfully answer all inquiries directed to you by the Superintendent State Prison. That you will promptly report to the Superintendent State Prison in person whenever notified to appear; and That you will not change your place of living or employment without first obtaining the written consent of the Superintendent State Prison.

3. That you will in all respects conduct yourself lawfully, honorably and work diligently and honestly for yourself and your employer.

4. That failure to carry into effect any of the above obligations constitute a violation of the parole.

5. _____

(“Space for any special stipulations of parole.”)

I accept my parole upon the above conditions and thoroughly understand them:

Supt. State Prison

Paroled Prisoner

By _____
Discharging Officer.

FORM 12

19

SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRISON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—

I arrived at my destination and reported to my first friend this _____ day of _____ at _____ A.M. _____ P.M. _____.

I will live in or near City, _____ County _____ State _____ Street and number _____ or R. F. D. No _____

Please address my mail In care of my first friend. To my address given above.

Respectfully,

(First Friend sign here)

FORM 13

MONTHLY REPORT OF PAROLED PRISONER

Date _____

To the Superintendent STATE PRISON:
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—

I respectfully submit to you my report for the month of _____, 19____, as follows: General conduct and associations during month _____ Name of employer _____ Nature of occupation or business _____ Number of days employed during month _____ Number of week days lost during month (do not count Sunday as lost) _____ Reasons for time lost _____ Amount earned during month _____ Amount expended during month _____ Present post-office address _____ Probable employer and employment for coming month _____ Remarks: _____

Very respectfully,

Paroled Prisoner.

I have made careful inquiry concerning the conduct of the above-named paroled prisoner during the last month and I believe that above report is true and correct and that he has been honest, industrious and temperate.

First Friend.

On the First Day of Each Month the Paroled Prisoner is Required by the Rules to Report as Herein Directed.

All the Above Questions Must be Fully Answered.

Reports Must be Mailed Promptly and Any Reason for Delay Must be Reported Immediately by Letter.

Failure to Make this Report Promptly Constitutes a Violation of the Parole.

FORM 14**PAROLE RECORD—MONTHLY REPORT**

Name ----- Sentence ----- Date Paroled ----- Date of
Sentence ----- Expiration of Sentence ----- Institution ----- Color -----
Age ----- Race ----- Home Address ----- Crime ----- Previous
Institution Record ----- --

PAROLE FACTS

Length of Parole ----- First Friend ----- Parole Officer -----
Kind of Employment ----- Wages ----- Boarding Address -----
Parole Broken ----- Returned ----- Final Disposition ----- Absolute
Release Granted ----- Remarks: -----

(For Central Office Record)

RALEIGH
THE STATE'S PRISON PRINTERY
1932



